United Nations A/72/328

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 August 2017
English
Original: English/Russian/Spanish

Seventy-second session
Item 91 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Reduction of military budgets

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains information received from Member States on their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available. The Secretary-General has, to date, received reports from 41 Governments.

* A/72/150.

17-13994 (E) 070917 190917

Please recycle

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Actions taken by the Secretariat	3
III.	Replies received from Governments	3

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 70/21, called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 30 April annually, with a report on their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available, using, preferably and to the extent possible, one of the online reporting forms, including a nil report form if appropriate.

II. Actions taken by the Secretariat

2. Pursuant to that request, on 20 February 2017, a note verbale was sent to Member States seeking their views on the subject, followed by a second note verbale dated 12 June 2017. The replies received are contained in section III below. Any additional replies received after 31 July 2017 will be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs[1] in the language of submission.

3. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continues to maintain and update the online database for military expenditures and the online reporting tool. The use of the online tool by Member States to submit reports to the United Nations report on military expenditures has increased over time (see table).

Use of online reporting tool by Member States

Year	*Percentage of Member States submitting a report using online tool*
2013	24
2014	49
2015	74
2016	80

4. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has continued its efforts to promote the instrument among Member States, including through briefings on the sidelines of the First Committee and the Disarmament Commission.

III. Replies received from Governments

Explanatory notes

5. In response to the request in 2016 by the General Assembly, the Secretariat has received reports from 41 Governments as at the date of submission of the present report. A number of States have provided clarifications and additional information, which are also included in the present report, on defence planning, to explain their military expenditures.

6. The originals of the replies from States, if received by means other than the online reporting system, are available at the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

[1] www.un.org/disarmament.

Composite table of reports from Governments

Reporting State	*Submission received on*	*Form of submission*		
		Standardized	*Simplified*	*Nil report*
Argentina	12 June 2017	✓		
Australia	11 April 2017	✓		
Belarus	27 April 2017	✓		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 May 2017	✓	✓	
Bulgaria	5 May 2017	✓		
Cambodia	22 July 2017			✓
Colombia	15 May 2017	✓	✓	
Croatia	12 May 2017	✓		
Cyprus	10 May 2017		✓	
Czechia	25 April 2017	✓		
El Salvador	2 May 2017	✓		
Finland	26 April 2017	✓		
Georgia	7 July 2017		✓	
Germany	27 April 2017		✓	
Hungary	23 April 2017	✓		
Ireland	19 May 2017		✓	
Italy	2 August 2017	✓		
Japan	15 May 2017	✓		
Kazakhstan	28 July 2017		✓	
Kiribati	18 May 2017			✓
Latvia	12 May 2017	✓		
Liechtenstein	12 June 2017			✓
Lithuania	26 April 2017	✓		
Monaco	13 April 2017			✓
Nauru	21 July 2017			✓
Netherlands	21 April 2017	✓		
Norway	27 July 2017	✓		
Papua New Guinea	28 April 2017			✓
Poland	28 April 2017	✓		

Reporting State	*Submission received on*	*Form of submission*		
		Standardized	*Simplified*	*Nil report*
Portugal	30 March 2017	✓		
Republic of Moldova	28 April 2017	✓		✓
Romania	7 April 2017	✓		
Slovakia	28 April 2017		✓	
Slovenia	28 April 2017		✓	
Sweden	28 April 2017		✓	
Switzerland	11 May 2017	✓		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	28 April 2017		✓	
Ukraine	1 May 2017	✓		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 April 2017	✓		
Uruguay	21 March 2017		✓	
Vanuatu	28 April 2017			✓

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[12 June 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: Argentine pesos

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		20 555 527 597.00	11 109 348 203.00	8 403 796 289.00		22 888 821 229.00	127 905 570.00	167 779 416.00			63 253 178 304.00
1.1 Conscripts		4 145 173 635.00	283 304 710.00	309 226 101.00							4 737 704 446.00
1.2 Active military personnel		13 327 694 221.00	7 520 352 166.00	5 283 957 527.00		10 766 849.00	116 329 353.00	154 497 941.00			26 413 598 057.00
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		3 082 659 741.00	3 305 691 327.00	2 810 612 661.00		2 519 792 168.00	11 576 217.00	13 281 475.00			11 743 613 589.00
1.5 Military pensions						20 358 262 212.00					20 358 262 212.00
2. Operations and maintenance		2 793 101 426.00	1 601 503 304.00	2 689 575 207.00		1 252 892 772.00	46 776 435.00	665 326 762.00			9 049 175 906.00
2.1 Materials for current use		1 275 540 001.00	858 368 058.00	783 717 009.00		66 505 153.00	21 802 242.00	175 860 814.00			3 181 793 277.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		203 463 846.00	503 404 573.00	1 253 238 243.00		170 450 576.00	7 746 563.00	264 464 328.00			2 402 768 129.00
2.3 Purchased services		1 131 754 404.00	239 730 673.00	409 315 432.00		55 241 143.00	17 227 630.00	225 001 620.00			2 078 270 902.00
2.4 Other		182 343 175.00		243 304 523.00		960 695 900.00					1 386 343 598.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		695 369 545.00	172 128 415.00	1 040 223 873.00		288 639 238.00	17 351 306.00	36 777 294.00			2 250 489 671.00
3.1 Procurement		689 875 795.00	156 168 537.00	1 037 792 190.00		288 639 238.00	11 506 590.00	36 777 294.00			2 220 759 644.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		119 662 654.00		510 232 834.00							629 895 488.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			80 312 933.00								80 312 933.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles			15 700 685.00								15 700 685.00
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		114 409 356.00	3 300 523.00	3 210 391.00							120 920 270.00

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		121 125 423.00	3 490 827.00	25 080 492.00		5 234 131.00		3 382 400.00			158 313 273.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		119 779 598.00		50 309 113.00		1 450 026.00	10 241 756.00	21 893 307.00			203 673 800.00
3.1.11 Other		214 898 764.00	53 363 569.00	448 959 360.00		281 955 081.00	1 264 834.00	11 501 587.00			1 011 943 195.00
3.2 Construction		5 493 750.00	15 959 878.00	2 431 683.00			5 844 716.00				29 730 027.00
3.2.1 Airbases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			15 053 686.00								15 053 686.00
3.2.3 Electronic facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities			9 061 92.00	2 431 683.00							3 337 875.00
3.2.5 Training facilities							5 844 716.00				5 844 716.00
3.2.6 Other		5 493 750.00									5 493 750.00
4. Research and development		17 094 419.00	1 722 580.00	29 923 909.00		52 606 690.00					101 347 598.00
4.1 Basic and applied research		17 094 419.00	1 722 580.00	29 923 909.00		52 606 690.00					10 134 7598.00
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**24 061 092 987.00**	**12 884 702 502.00**	**12 163 519 278.00**		**24 482 959 929.00**	**192 033 311.00**	**869 883 472.00**			**74 654 191 479.00**

Australia

[Original: English]
[11 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Australian dollars

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		6 760 374.00	3 516 345.00	3 598 966.00		3 101 636.00			10 895.00		16 988 216.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		3 108 119.00	1 672 878.00	1 628 050.00		1 496 183.00			10 430.00		7 915 660.00
1.3 Reserves		179 088.00	34 567.00	67 658.00					465.00		281 778.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		205 823.00	154 792.00	142 627.00		605 453.00					2 108 695.00
1.5 Military pensions		3 267 344.00	1 654 108.00	1 760 631.00							6 682 083.00
2. Operations and maintenance		1 451 986.00	2 063 874.00	1 951 842.00		6 571 554.00			20 431.00		12 059 687.00
2.1 Materials for current use		29 607.00	67 097.00	62 764.00		212 766.00			6 539.00		378 773.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		985 879.00	1 591 488.00	1 403 476.00		1 636 326.00			520.00		5 617 689.00
2.3 Purchased services		344 583.00	191 742.00	338 551.00		2 979 445.00			9 724.00		3 864 045.00
2.4 Other		91 917.00	213 547.00	147 051.00		1 743 017.00			3 648.00		2 199 180.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		1 488 895.00	1 053 999.00	1 432 683.00		1 707 658.00					5 683 235.00
3.1 Procurement		1 488 731.00	1 053 986.00	1 432 189.00		691 012.00					4 665 918.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads			34 567.00								
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		335 168.00	122 409.00	404 918.00		309 236.00					1 171 731.00
3.1.8 Ammunition											

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		1 153 563.00	931 577.00	1 027 271.00		381 776.00					3 494 187.00
3.2 Construction		164.00	13.00	494.00		1 016 646.00					1 017 317.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		164.00	13.00	494.00		1 016 646.00					1 017 317.00
4. Research and development		19 284.00	16 442.00	19 721.00		108 667.00					164 114.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		19 284.00	16 442.00	19 721.00		108 667.00					164 114.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**9 720 539.00**	**6 650 660.00**	**7 003 212.00**		**11 489 515.00**			**31 326.00**		**34 895 252.00**

Notes:

1. In Category 3.1.11 (Other), the following items are included:
   (a) All military procurement;
   (b) Specialist military equipment;
   (c) All intangibles and other plant and equipment.
2. The breakdown across the forces is as follows:
   Land
   (a) Specialist military equipment: 1,006,057,000;
   (b) Intangibles: 147,506,000.
   Naval
   (a) Specialist military equipment: 914,654,000;
   (b) Intangibles: 16,923,000.
   Air
   (a) Specialist military equipment: 1,014,371,000;
   (b) Intangibles: 12,900,000.
   Central support administration and command
   (a) Specialist military equipment: 41,061,000;
   (b) Intangibles: 340,715,000.
3. The information included in the present report concerns the fiscal year ended 30 June 2016.

Belarus

[Original: Russian]
[27 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: Belarusian roubles

	Force groups												
					Central support administration and command			*Military assistance*					
(1) Resource costs	*(2) Strategic forces*	*(3) Land forces*	*(4) Naval forces*	*(5) Air forces*	*(6) Other military forces*	*(7) Support adminis-tration*	*(8) Command*	*(9) Paramilitary forces*	*(10) Home territory*	*(11) Abroad*	*(12) United Nations peacekeeping operations*	*(13) Undistributed expenditures*	*(14) Total military expenditures*	*(15) Civil defence*
1. Operating costs		624 686 457.38		133 819 305.57			16 374 183.97	267 319 536.53			78 614.95		1 042 278 098.40	4.70
1.1 Personnel		334 348 018.33		99 962 707.83			13 894 966.71	200 706 717.68			78 614.95		648 991 025.50	4.70
1.1.1 Conscripts		1 646 232.31		638 959.39				659 427.47					2 944 619.17	
1.1.2 Other military personnel, including reserves		202 347 858.29		78 538 164.05			12 282 019.77	179 336 697.29			78 614.95		472 583 354.35	
1.1.3 Civilian personnel		130 353 927.73		20 785 584.39			1 612 946.94	20 710 592.92					173 463 051.98	4.70
1.2 Operations and maintenance		290 338 439.05		33 856 597.74			2 479 217.26	66 612 818.85					393 287 072.90	
1.2.1 Materials for current use		108 436 640.62		24 112 013.27			198 974.82	33 484 089.66					166 231 718.37	
1.2.2 Maintenance and repair		69 403 756.50		6 552 109.80			81 398.92	6 780 311.28					82 817 576.50	
1.2.3 Purchased services		102 931 695.91		2 400 640.55			1 659 815.06	22 782 613.79					129 774 765.31	
1.2.4 Rent cost														
1.2.5 Other		9 566 346.02		791 834.12			539 028.46	3 565 804.12					14 463 012.72	
2. Procurement and construction		65 741 850.83		293 354 039.92			12 780 515.70	26 225 216.09					398 101 622.54	
2.1 Procurement		62 785 505.52		266 193 402.65			211 627.58	7 484 565.80					336 675 101.55	
2.1.1 Aircraft and engines				164 360 663.44									164 360 663.44	
2.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads														
2.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs														
2.1.4 Ships and boats														

(1) Resource costs	Force groups												
					Central support administration and command			Military assistance					
	(2) Strategic forces	(3) Land forces	(4) Naval forces	(5) Air forces	(6) Other military forces	(7) Support administration	(8) Command	(9) Paramilitary forces	(10) Home territory	(11) Abroad	(12) United Nations peacekeeping operations	(13) Undistributed expenditures	(14) Total military expenditures	(15) Civil defence
2.1.5. Armoured vehicles		1 174 740.15											1 174 740.15	
2.1.6. Artillery														
2.1.7. Other ordnance and ground force weapons		897 276.10		88 039 107.36				393 857.55					89 330 241.01	
2.1.8. Ammunition		1 406 945.53		13 466 073.70				517 120.80					15 390 140.03	
2.1.9. Electronics and communications		48 620 303.80		75 956.11			208 610.73	2 438 407.25					51 343 277.89	
2.1.10. Non-armoured vehicles		6 371 368.47						3 222 536.39					9 593 904.86	
2.1.11. Other		4 314 871.47		251 602.04			3 016.85	912 643.81					5 482 134.17	
2.2. Construction		2 956 345.31		27 160 637.27			12 568 888.12	18 740 650.29					61 426 520.99	
2.2.1. Airbases, airfields														
2.2.2. Missile sites														
2.2.3. Naval bases														
2.2.4. Electronics, etc							2 695 040.23						2 695 040.23	
2.2.5. Personnel facilities							5 546 980.90	137 995.29					5 684 976.19	
2.2.6. Medical facilities							3 539 311.65						3 539 311.65	
2.2.7. Training facilities														
2.2.8. Warehouses, depots, etc		2 720 652.26											2 720 652.26	
2.2.9. Command and administrative facilities				27 160 637.27									27 160 637.27	
2.2.10. Fortifications														
2.2.11. Shelters														
2.2.12. Land														
2.2.13. Other		235 593.05					187 555.34	18 602 655.00					19 625 903.39	

	Force groups												
						Central support administration and command		Military assistance					
(1) Resource costs	(2) Strategic forces	(3) Land forces	(4) Naval forces	(5) Air forces	(6) Other military forces	(7) Support administration	(8) Command	(9) Paramilitary forces	(10) Home territory	(11) Abroad	(12) United Nations peacekeeping operations	(13) Undistributed expenditures	(14) Total military expenditures	(15) Civil defence
3. Research and development		5 711 253.96						250 000.00					5 961 253.96	
3.1. Basic and applied research		64 217.69						250 000.00					314 217.69	
3.2. Development, testing and evaluation		5 647 036.27											5 647 036.27	
Total (1+2+3)		**696 139 562.17**		**427 173 345.49**			**29 154 699.67**	**293 794 752.62**			**78 614.95**		**1 446 340 974.90**	**4.70**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[Original: English]
[10 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: marka

					Central support administration and command		*Military assistance*						
Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other combat forces*	*(6) Support*	*(7) Command*	*(8) Paramilitary forces*	*(9) Home territory*	*(10) Abroad*	*(11) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(12) Undistributed*	*(13) Civil defence*	*(14) Total military expenditures*
1. Operating costs		273 624 067				7 475 883	7 282 050							288 382 000
1 1 Personnel		229 587 713				6 630 316	6 401 971							242 620 000
1 1 1 Conscripts														
1 1 2 Other military personnel including reserves		214 462 460				1 259 760	5 633 735							221 355 955
1 1 3 Civilian personnel		15 125 253				5 370 556	768 237							21 264 045
1 2 Operations and maintenance		44 036 354				845 566	880 079							45 762 000
1 2 1 Materials for current use		8 225 590				52 631	54 779							8 333 000
1 2 2 Maintenance and repair		6 411 000				188 650	196 350							6 796 000
1 2 3 Purchased services		19 585 812				576 332	599 856							20 762 000
1 2 4 Rent cost		9 038 520				5 135	5 345							9 049 000
1 2 5 Other		775 433				22 818	23 749							822 000
2. Procurement and construction		2 434 388				26 760	27 852							2 489 000
2 1 Procurement		2 434 388				26 760	27 852							2 489 000
2 1 1 Aircraft and engines														
2 1 2 Missiles, including conventional warheads														
2 1 3 Nuclear warheads and bombs														
2 1 4 Ships and boats														
2 1 5 Armoured vehicles														
2 1 6 Artillery														
2 1 7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons														

Resource costs Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other combat forces	Central support administration and command (6) Support	(7) Command	(8) Paramilitary forces	Military assistance (9) Home territory	(10) Abroad	(11) United Nations peacekeeping	(12) Undistributed	(13) Civil defence	(14) Total military expenditures
2 1 8 Ammunition														
2 1 9 Electronics and communications		909 388												909 388
2 1 10 Non-armoured vehicles		1 525 000				26 760	27 852							1 579 612
2 1 11 Other														
2 2 Construction														
2 2 1 Air bases, airfields														
2 2 2 Missile sites														
2 2 3 Naval bases and facilities														
2 2 4 Electronics, etc														
2 2 5 Personnel facilities														
2 2 6 Medical facilities														
2 2 7 Training facilities														
2 2 8 Warehouses, depots, etc														
2 2 9 Command and administrative facilities														
2 2 10 Fortifications														
2 2 11 Shelters														
2 2 12 Land														
2 2 13 Other														
3. Research and development														
3 1 Basic and applied research														
3 2 Development, testing and evaluation														
4. Total (1+2+3)		**276 058 455**				**7 502 642**	**7 309 902**							**290 871 000**

Bulgaria

[Original: English]
[5 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: Bulgarian lev

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		234 212 177.00	71 952 246.00	140 316 749.00		331 885 808.00					778 366 980.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		223 765 873.00	65 727 901.00	130 984 809.00		188 663 139.00					609 141 722.00
1.3 Reserves		700.00	0.00	6 084.00		478 292.00					485 076.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		10 445 604.00	6 224 345.00	9 325 856.00		142 744 377.00					168 740 182.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		12 069 183.00	6 159 902.00	62 118 133.00		211 042 177.00					291 389 395.00
2.1 Materials for current use		4 874 087.00	2 315 771.00	17 970 597.00		84 196 459.00					109 356 914.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		1 227 315.00	1 459 257.00	28 784 586.00		3 623 207.00					35 094 365.00
2.3 Purchased services		1 543 403.00	2 119 389.00	13 447 272.00		63 659 255.00					80 769 319.00
2.4 Other		4 424 378.00	265 485.00	1 915 678.00		59 563 256.00					66 168 797.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		1 577 888.00	5 828 848.00	74 094 018.00		27 500 561.00					109 001 315.00
3.1 Procurement		338 115.00	5 828 848.00	74 094 018.00		21 286 031.00					101 547 012.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines			7 152.00	62 474 783.00							62 481 935.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			6 819.00								6 819.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition											
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		222 900.00	5 666 811.00	11 496 223.00		17 353 845.00					34 739 779.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles						468 378.00					468 378.00
3.1.11 Other		115 215.00	148 066.00	123 012.00		3 463 808.00					3 850 101.00
3.2 Construction		1 239 773.00				6 214 530.00					7 454 303.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities		1 239 773.00				6 020 560.00					7 260 333.00
3.2.6 Other						193 970.00					193 970.00
4. Research and development						7 003 874.00					7 003 874.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation						7 003 874.00					7 003 874.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**247 859 248.00**	**83 940 996.00**	**276 528 900.00**		**577 432 420.00**					**1 185 761 564.00**

Colombia

[Original: English/Spanish]
[12 June 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Colombian pesos

Standardized report

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		5 707 916 64	1 038 699 42	552 891 94	6 669 591 51	6 655 600 27					20 624 699 78
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel											
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		1 292 979 50	322 922 39	637 514 48	1 358 126 63	2 372 816 13					5 984 359 13
2.1 Materials for current use		365 769 71	101 348 60	102 846 66	332 194 66	387 715 99					1 289 875 62
2.2 Maintenance and repair		303 033 97	73 812 87	345 091 42	278 797 82	75 505 95					1 076 242 03
2.3 Purchased services		268 019 71	76 526 62	68 787 29	178 816 94	773 964 77					1 366 115 33
2.4 Other		356 156 11	71 234 30	120 789 11	568 317 21	1 135 629 42					2 252 126 15
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		214 691 25	233 480 95	210 139 64	187 973 69	142 898 38					989 183 91
3.1 Procurement		181 330 43	214 049 46	180 830 25	86 077 54	95 189 68					757 477 36
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		66 209 91		112 101 73							178 311 64
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			187 229 31								187 229 31
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		43 380.47	13 966.88	2 594.28	1 960.61						61 902.24
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		3 360.37		1 944.50	14 282.85	1 793.84					21 381.56
3.1.11 Other		68 379.68	12 853.27	64 189.74	69 834.08	93 395.84					308 652.61
3.2 Construction		33 360.82	19 431.49	29 309.39	101 896.15	47 708.70					231 706.55
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				24 467.45							24 467.45
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			18 823.79			9 116.13					27 939.92
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		3 999.52	607.70	4 841.94	6 375.00	24 178.77					40 002.93
3.2.5 Training facilities					2 176.00						21 760.00
3.2.6 Other		29 361.30			73 761.15	14 413.80					117 536.25
4. Research and development			960.00	416.00		7 820.82					9 196.82
4.1 Basic and applied research			960.00	416.00		7 820.82					9 196.82
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**7 215 587.39**	**1 596 062.76**	**1 400 962.06**	**8 215 691.83**	**9 179 135.60**		**645 862.45**			**2 825 3302.09**

Notes:

1. Personnel: includes personnel costs and transfers (retirement allotments, pension benefits, pension contributions, pension allowances, pensions, and unemployment and social security benefits). The increase in personnel costs relative to 2015 is explained by the 7.77 per cent salary increase for 2016 (6.77 per cent inflation plus 1 per cent).
2. Operations and maintenance: Includes all "general costs" categories minus the "military equipment" (2-0-4-3) and munitions (2-0-4-4-14) categories. Dedicated maintenance investment programmes (113, 123, 510 and 520) and other transfers are also included. These costs increased compared to 2015 because of the increase in transfers (judgements and reconciliations, rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, audit fee).

2.1 Materials for current use: includes the purchase of goods such as fuel, food, materiel, medical equipment and office supplies.

2.2. Maintenance and repair: includes operating and investment programmes for maintaining and strengthening the infrastructure of the sector, as well as the procurement of goods such as tools and spare parts and the maintenance of equipment under the "general expenditure" category.

2.3. Purchased services: includes services outsourced by the sector, such as utilities, cleaning, mail and leasing.

2.4. Other: includes the remaining general expenditures that support the operations of the sector, as well as other transfers; the commercial operations of the Army's "Casas fiscales" institute, the Central Military Hospital and the National Intelligence Directorate, and investment programmes 123, 520, 310, 650 and 420.

3. Procurement and construction: includes the "military equipment" (2-0-4-3) and ammunition (2-0-4-4-14) categories, as well as all investment categories except those devoted to "maintenance and improvement" and "research and development".

3.1 Procurement: includes investment programmes for procurement (211, 212, 221, 122, 310, 530, 213, 223), general expenditure under the "military equipment" (2-0-4-3) and "ammunition" (2-0-4-4-14) categories.

3.1.1 Aircraft and engines: includes investment programmes for updating, modernizing and upgrading aeronautical equipment, the Colombian naval aviation apparatus, and extending the useful life of the Navy's aeronautical equipment.

3.1.4. Ships and boats: includes National Navy projects, patrol units, modernized frigates, special units and submarine units.

3.1.8. Ammunition: includes ammunition procurement and investment programmes for that purpose.

3.1.10. Non-armoured vehicles: includes the investment programme for the procurement and maintenance of vehicles and transport equipment.

3.1.11. Other: includes all additional procurement carried out by the executing units of the sector.

3.2 Construction: includes construction investment programmes (111, 112 and 121) and projects 113-104-1(Upgrading of the facilities of the National Army) and 113-100-2 (Upgrading of the real estate assets of the military forces retirement fund).

3.2.1 Airbases, airfields: includes the "the Colombian Air Force infrastructure" investment project.

3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities: includes investment projects related to the expansion and improvement of the National Navy infrastructure.

3.2.4 Personnel facilities: includes the construction and adaptation of recreational, official housing, other accommodation, and health-care facilities.

3.2.5 Training facilities: includes investment projects related to the construction of educational, training and teaching centres.

4. Research and development: consists of research and development investment programmes (410) and project 630-104-1 (Strengthening scientific, technological and innovation capacities in the defence and security sector in support of the National War Plan).

Military entities are as follows:

(2) Land forces: the National Army

(3) Naval forces: the National Navy

(4) Air forces: the Colombian Air Force

(5) Other military forces: The National Police: personnel capable of conducting military operations. Classified as paramilitary forces in previous reports.

(6) Central support administration and command: other central sector entities (Ministry of Defence, Military Forces General Command , Maritime Military Health, National Police Health General Directorate, and the National Intelligence Directorate) and decentralized entities with information on the financial information system, except for the Military Club, the Office of the Superintendent of Surveillance, Civil Defence and the equivalent of the commercial operations expenditure of the logistics agency and the revolving fund of the police.

5. In 2016 the defence sector devoted resources to emergency aid for civilians (natural disasters and humanitarian aid). However, that expenditure is recorded under "operations and maintenance" for each of the forces. In addition, there is a "civil defence" unit within the sector and its budget is not part of military expenditure as per the methodology. However, the role of Civil Defence is to provide imminent prevention and immediate assistance in the event of disaster and, as part of the national system for disaster prevention and response, to implement plans, programmes, projects and specific actions assigned to it in the national plan for disaster prevention and response, as well as to participate in declared disaster response activities under the terms defined in the relevant declarations, especially at the primary response and control stage. In 2016 the budget allocated to this entity was 24,182,000 Colombian pesos.

6. The resources amounting to $211 million (equivalent to 645,862,000,000 Colombian pesos) are the funds allocated by the Government of the United States, through programmes that directly support the defence sector, following approval by that country's Congress, and reported through the Colombian Embassy in Washington D.C. These figures exclude the social cooperation programmes supported by the United States and assigned to other sectors. The amount was not disaggregated in the "military assistance and cooperation" column since the details of its distribution are not available.

Excluding Civil Defence, the Office of the Superintendent of Surveillance, the Military Club, and the commercial operations of the revolving fund of the police and the army logistics agency.

Source: Financial Information System — December 2016.

Prepared by: Ministry of Defence — Planning and Budget Directorate.

Simplified report

Resource costs *Force groups*	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other military forces*	*Total*
Personnel	5 707 916.64	1 038 699.42	552 891.94	6 669 591.51	13 969 099.51
Operations and maintenance	1 292 979.49	322 922.40	637 514.48	1 358 126.63	3 611 543.00
Procurement and construction (investments)	214 691.25	233 480.94	210 139.63	187 973.69	846 285.51
Research and development		960.00	416.00		1 376.00
Other					
Total	**7 215 587.38**	**1 596 062.76**	**1 400 962.05**	**8 215 691.83**	**18 428 304.02**

Croatia

[Original: English]
[12 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: kuna

Simplified report

Resource cost *Force group*	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	992 242 000.50	193 796 723.08	233 697 470.99	1 036 967 700.24	2 456 703 894.81
Operations and maintenance	202 624 986.81	91 444 143.75	207 292 890.00	559 284 525.29	1 060 646 545.85
Procurement and construction	104 164 776.02	31 550 554.94	273 272 695.08	144 814 354.50	553 802 380.54
Research and development				1 400 050.00	1 400 050.00
Other					
Total	**1 299 031 763.33**	**316 791 421.77**	**714 263 056.07**	**1 742 466 630.03**	**4 072 552 871.20**

Cyprus

[Original: English]
[10 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel											217.05
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel											
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance											27.21
2.1 Materials for current use											
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other											
3. Procurement and construction (investments)											
3.1 Procurement											17.97
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition											
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction											4.82
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)											**267.06**

Czechia

[Original: English]
[25 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Czech koruny

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	8 761 515.46		3 400 653.04	15 269 839.67	27 432 008.17
Operations and maintenance	1 861 814.53		2 517 131.30	7 810 240.21	12 189 186.04
Procurement and construction	1 836 631.73		823 041.07	2 905 987.02	5 565 659.82
Research and development	61.97			396 991.64	397 053.61
Other					
Total	**12 460 023.69**		**6 740 825.41**	**26 383 058.54**	**45 583 907.64**

Notes:

Fiscal year 2016:
The State budget of Czechia for the fiscal year 2016 was approved by the Parliament of Czechia in Act No. 400/2015. The total amount of the State budget expenditures is CZK 1,250,856,787,000. The Ministry of Defence budget chapter for the fiscal year 2016 was approved in the total amount of CZK 47,783,137,000; the 2016/2015 comparison (index) is 1.09. The actual outlays of the Ministry of Defence budget chapter were CZK 45,670,817,000 in 2016; the 2016/2015 comparison (index) is 0.96. The military expenditures, based on the definition in the Vienna Document and in line with the United Nations methodology for the fiscal year 2016, represent a total amount of CZK 45,583,908,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
The State budget of Czechia for the fiscal year 2017 was approved by the Parliament of Czechia in Act No. 457/2016. The total amount of the State budget expenditures is CZK 1,309,272,037,000; the 2017/2016 comparison (index) is 1.04. The 2017 Ministry of Defence budget chapter amounts to CZK 52,535,044,000; the 2017/2016 comparison (index) is 1.09. The military expenditures, as defined in the Vienna Document on the basis of the United Nations methodology, represent the amount of CZK 52,453,647,000 for the fiscal year 2017.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[2 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: United States dollar

Item	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Total*
Personnel (remuneration)	96 457 756.89	7 439 747.13	9 598 190.98	113 495 695.00
Operations	10 080 445.00	327 125.00	413 495.00	10 821 065.00
Procurement	7 813 555.00	948 015.00	1 683 205.00	10 444 775.26
Total	**114 351 756.89**	**8 714 887.13**	**11 694 890.98**	**134 761 535.00**

Finland

[Original: English]
[26 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		298 848.00	96 842.00	144 686.00		285 987.00	26 652.00	26 516.00			879 531.00
1.1 Conscripts		31 009.00	4 775.00	1 902.00		65.00					37 751.00
1.2 Active military personnel		213 997.00	77 101.00	109 869.00		109 531.00	26 652.00	26 516.00			563 666.00
1.3 Reserves		5 324.00	754.00	843.00		1 065.00					7 986.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		48 518.00	14 212.00	32 072.00		175 326.00					270 128.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		98 099.00	21 993.00	33 403.00		879 624.00	11 562.00	41 844.00			1 086 525.00
2.1 Materials for current use						246 939.00					246 939.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services		53 749.00	14 667.00	5 428.00		252 666.00					326 510.00
2.4 Other		44 350.00	7 326.00	27 975.00		380 019.00	11 562.00	41 844.00			513 076.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		148 856.00	44 700.00	82 535.00		190 400.00					466 491.00
3.1 Procurement		148 856.00	44 700.00	82 535.00		190 400.00					466 491.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		15 000.00		71 535.00							86 535.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		19 000.00	754.00	11 000.00							33 700.00
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			41 000.00								41 000.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		33 700.00									33 700.00
3.1.6 Artillery		19 000.00									19 000.00

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		16 300.00									16 300.00
3.1.8 Ammunition		45 856.00				16 000.00					61 856.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications						89 000.00					89 000.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles						11 000.00					11 000.00
3.1.11 Other						74 400.00					74 400.00
3.2 Construction											
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development		2 550.00	1 800.00	5 300.00		20 185.00					29 835.00
4.1 Basic and applied research		1 700.00	800.00	3 100.00		10 000.00					15 600.00
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		850.00	1 000.00	2 200.00		10 185.00					14 235.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**548 353.00**	**165 335.00**	**265 924.00**		**1 376 196.00**	**38 214.00**	**68 360.00**			**2 462 382.00**

Georgia

[Original: English]
[7 July 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of lari

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	219 407 881.00		21 627 100.00	176 349 113.00	417 384 094.00
Operations and maintenance	32 719 222.00		3 384 747.00	148 167 311.00	184 271 280.00
Procurement and construction	11 930 424.00		85 100 474.00	12 103 492.00	109 134 390.00
Research and development				35 187 441.00	35 187 441.00
Others					
Total	**264 057 527.00**		**110 112 321.00**	**371 807 357.00**	**745 977 205.00**

Germany

[Original: English]
[27 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
1. Personnel		2 877.30	812.60	1 539.50		6 706.70			77.30	6 959.80	18 973.20
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		2 690.60	699.90	1 262.50		3 170.90				31.60	7 855.50
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		153.10	103.90	262.00		3 496.50			77.30	1 683.00	5 775.80
1.5 Military pensions		33.60	8.80	15.00		39.30				5 245.20	5 341.90
2. Operations and maintenance		1 933.40	786.10	2 907.70		5 527.40	580.20	80.00	175.50	330.00	12 320.30
2.1 Materials for current use		65.60	86.80	58.60		94.70			4.20	4.90	314.80
2.2 Maintenance and repair		305.50	369.50	1 848.90		590.00			55.80	1.20	3 170.90
2.3 Purchased services		641.50	81.60	479.10		1 454.80			4.30	4.10	2 665.40
2.4 Other		920.80	248.20	521.10		3 387.90	580.20	80.00	111.20	319.80	6 169.20
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		1 467.80	754.50	1 585.70		1 445.60			92.50	122.40	5 468.50
3.1 Procurement		1 364.00	690.70	1 455.90		979.30			86.90	30.90	4 607.70
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		162.80	12.70	1 184.30		442.50					1 802.30
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			527.60								527.60
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		584.20				41.50					625.70
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.8 Ammunition		241.30	63.20	113.80							418.30
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		50.00	14.10	26.80		111.90			3.10	0.60	206.50
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		47.10				47.10			37.40		131.60
3.1.11 Other		278.60	73.10	131.00		336.30			46.40	30.30	895.70
3.2 Construction		103.80	63.80	129.80		466.30			5.60	91.50	860.80
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities									3.20		3.20
3.2.6 Otner		103.80	63.80	129.80		466.30			2.40	91.50	857.60
4. Research and development				219.10		603.00			2.30	2.30	826.70
4.1 Basic and applied research				32.20		367.20					399.40
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation				186.90		235.80			2.30	2.30	427.30
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**6 278.50**	**2 353.20**	**6 252.00**		**14 282.70**	**580.20**	**80.00**	**347.60**	**7 414.50**	**37 588.70**

Hungary

[Original: English]
[23 March 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of forint

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	54 013 264.00		29 223 981.00	97 811 684.00	181 048 929.00
Operations and maintenance	40 399 975.00		20 632 468.00	67 457 942.00	128 490 385.00
Procurement and construction	4 482 888.00		40 631 065.00	8 155 612.00	53 269 565.00
Research and development				1 200 000.00	1 200 000.00
Other					
Total	**98 896 127.00**		**90 487 514.00**	**174 625 238.00**	**364 008 879.00**

Ireland

[Original: English]
[19 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: tens of thousands of euros

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel					70 012.00
Operations and maintenance					10 362.00
Procurement and construction					9 519.00
Research and development					
Other					
Total					**89 893.00**

Italy

[Original: English]
[19 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		5 118.23	1 927.89	2 572.84	521.64	3 888.57					14 029.17
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		5 117.44	1 927.45	2 572.63	516.54	471.18					10 605.24
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		0.79	0.44	0.21	1.50	1 081.32					1 084.26
1.5 Military pensions					3.60	2 336.07					2 339.67
2. Operations and maintenance		472.08	297.84	440.83	64.24	254.01					1 529.00
2.1 Materials for current use		137.74	84.64	122.79	5.47	34.03					384.67
2.2 Maintenance and repair		89.85	72.07	145.10	4.64	36.39					348.05
2.3 Purchased services		55.25	29.50	40.56	46.75	52.08					224.14
2.4 Other		189.24	111.63	132.38	7.38	131.51					572.14
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		793.74	1 319.40	1 215.62	36.19	655.39					4 020.34
3.1 Procurement		771.46	1 305.70	1 209.70	30.10	562.78					3 879.74
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		298.14	252.34	1 131.72		404.44					2 086.64
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		45.25		59.23		0.03					135.02
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			991.85			1.69					993.54
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		192.72									192.72
3.1.6 Artillery		10.21									10.21
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		37.73	5.72	0.35		2.21					46.01

Resource costs/Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.8 Ammunition		46.30	20.99		0.01	0.81					68.11
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		135.18	4.29	18.40	30.09	149.19					337.15
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		3.08				4.41					7.49
3.1.11 Other		2.85									2.85
3.2 Construction		22.28	13.70	5.92	6.09	92.61					140.60
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				5.92							5.92
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			13.70								13.70
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		22.28			6.09	92.61					120.98
4. Research and development			0.20	1.00	0.03	49.96					51.18
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**6 328.79**	**3 515.83**	**4 189.73**	**575.35**	**4 795.86**					**19 405.56**

Japan

[Original: English]
[15 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: yen

Standardized report

Resource costs/Force group	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		1 232 200.00	409 200.00	396 600.00		108 400.00	900.00				2 147 300.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		995 300.00	330 400.00	318 300.00		24 600.00	900.00				1 669 500.00
1.3 Reserves		4 900.00									4 900.00
1.4 Civilian personnel		53 000.00	19 400.00	20 600.00		66 700.00					159 700.00
1.5 Military pensions		179 000.00	59 400.00	57 700.00		17 100.00					313 200.00
2. Operations and maintenance		257 500.00	405 200.00	502 300.00		512 500.00	1 600.00				1 679 100.00
2.1 Materials for current use											
2.2 Maintenance and repair		135 500.00	299 500.00	401 100.00		50 200.00	600.00				886 900.00
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other		122 000.00	105 700.00	101 200.00		462 300.00	1 000.00				792 200.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		256 800.00	380 900.00	220 700.00		70 300.00	100.00				928 800.00
3.1 Procurement		201 600.00	357 400.00	180 900.00		21 300.00	100.00				761 300.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		7 900.00	78 100.00	106 900.00							192 900.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											

Resource costs Force group	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.4 Ships and boats			166 200.00								166 200.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition		63 500.00	38 400.00	17 600.00							119 500.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		130 200.00	74 700.00	56 400.00		21 300.00	100.00				282 700.00
3.2 Construction		55 200.00	23 500.00	39 800.00		49 000.00					167 500.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other											
4. Research and development						105 500.00					105 500.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**1 746 500.00**	**1 195 300.00**	**1 119 600.00**		**796 700.00**	**2 600.00**				**4 860 700.00**

National currency: yen

Simplified report

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	12 321.00	4 092.00	3 966.00	1 094.00	21 473.00
Operations and maintenance	2 575.00	4 052.00	5 023.00	5 141.00	16 791.00
Procurement and construction	2 568.00	3 810.00	2 207.00	704.00	9 289.00
Research and development				1 055.00	1 055.00
Other					
Total	**17 464.00**	**11 954.00**	**11 196.00**	**7 994.00**	**48 608.00**

Kazakhstan

[Original: Russian]
[12 June 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of tenge

Resource costs Force groups	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other forces*	*Total*
Personnel					171 380 933.00
Operations and maintenance					201 351 054.00
Procurement and construction (investments)					19 528 773.00
Research and development					10 186.00
Other					
Total					**434 101 324.00**

17-13994

Latvia

[Original: English]
[12 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		43.42	10.15	6.63	13.21	64.57					137.98
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		42.16	9.75	6.15	10.76	31.71					100.53
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		1.26	0.40	0.48	2.45	21.76					26.35
1.5 Military pensions						11.10					11.10
2. Operations and maintenance		31.82	8.49	7.58	2.60	63.30					113.79
2.1 Materials for current use		7.76	1.13	0.58	0.23	12.46					22.16
2.2 Maintenance and repair		0.21	0.28	0.28		10.21					10.98
2.3 Purchased services		0.39	0.34	0.31	0.10	13.24					14.38
2.4 Other		23.46	6.74	6.41	2.27	27.39					66.27
3. Procurement and [illegible] (investments)		36.38	1.49	46.22	1.50	25.84					[illegible]
3.1 Procurement		21.90	1.38	38.83	0.15	12.05					74.31
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				1.68							1.68
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		18.79									18.79
3.1.6 Artillery											

39/67

A/72/328

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons						1.08					1.08
3.1.8 Ammunition		0.18				1.60					1.78
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		2.72	1.38	34.64	0.15	5.53					44.42
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		0.09		2.51		3.84					6.44
3.1.11 Other		0.12									0.12
3.2 Construction		14.48	0.11	7.39	1.35	13.79					37.12
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				3.53							3.53
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			0.01		0.03	0.02					0.06
3.2.3 Electronics facilities				0.03		0.07					0.10
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		6.95		3.27	1.07	0.32					10.71
3.2.5 Training facilities		0.34		0.01	0.09	0.02					0.46
3.2.6 Other		8.09	0.10	0.55	0.16	13.36					22.26
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**111.62**	**20.13**	**60.43**	**17.31**	**153.71**					**363.20**

Lithuania

[Original: English]
[26 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		72.10	9.80	18.20	80.00	41.20		0.70			222.00
1.1 Conscripts		11.50	0.20	0.20	3.10						15.00
1.2 Active military personnel		50.60	8.50	16.20	52.30	18.10		0.70			146.40
1.3 Reserves		8.60			0.30						8.90
1.4 Civilian personnel		1.40	1.10	1.80	14.70	23.10					42.10
1.5 Military pensions					9.60						9.60
2. Operations and maintenance		43.00	6.60	22.60	37.70	21.00		1.30			132.20
2.1 Materials for current use		29.30	2.60	5.10	18.30	2.90		0.70			58.90
2.2 Maintenance and repair		6.10	2.80	12.40	5.70	0.90		0.10			28.00
2.3 Purchased services		4.30	1.00	1.30	6.80	3.00		0.20			16.60
2.4 Other		3.30	0.20	3.80	6.90	14.20		0.30			28.70
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		136.40	11.50	30.00	29.50	13.00					220.40
3.1 Procurement		134.00	11.10	17.70	25.30	12.80					200.90
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		10.30		3.00							13.30
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			6.50								6.50
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		63.50									63.50
3.1.6 Artillery		9.20									9.20
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		7.50	0.30	0.10	3.80						11.70

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.8 Ammunition		12.10	1.70	0.20	5.30	0.10					19.40
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		14.30	2.50	12.10	6.50	12.20					47.60
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		12.40		2.20	1.50	0.30					16.40
3.1.11 Other		4.70	0.10	0.10	8.20	0.20					13.30
3.2 Construction		2.40	0.40	12.30	4.20	0.20					19.50
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				2.20							2.20
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities			0.40	9.90	0.10						10.40
3.2.4 Personnel facilities				0.10							0.10
3.2.5 Training facilities					2.30						2.30
3.2.6 Other		2.40		0.10	1.80	0.20					4.50
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**251.50**	**27.90**	**70.80**	**147.20**	**75.20**		**2.00**			**574.60**

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[21 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
1. Personnel		936 887.00	539 658.00	808 174.00	310 510.00	2 237 181.00	973.00	53 095.00	893.00		4 487 371.00
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		835 572.00	424 607.00	362 647.00	284 881.00	363 190.00	973.00	53 095.00	893.00		2 325 858.00
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		101 315.00	115 051.00	45 527.00	25 629.00	420 456.00					707 978.00
1.5 Military pensions						1 453 535.00					1 453 535.00
2. Operations and maintenance		281 692.00	204 314.00	296 473.00	41 222.00	1 263 020.00	938.00	163 779.00	3 094.00		2 250 532.00
2.1 Materials for current use		14 801.00	3 512.00	1 006.00	568.00	99 612.00	11.00	9 969.00			
2.2 Maintenance and repair		143 485.00	106 888.00	185 039.00	3 241.00	106 486.00		53 261.00			598 400.00
2.3 Purchased services				36 161.00							36 161.00
2.4 Other		123 406.00	93 914.00	74 267.00	37 413.00	1 056 922.00	927.00	98 549.00	1 094.00		1 486 492.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)						1 384 997.00		58 441.00			1 443 438.00
3.1 Procurement						1 100 549.00		58 441.00			1 158 990.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines						350 353.00					
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads						37 553.00					37 553.00
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats						106 912.00					106 912.00
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles						174 129.00					174 129.00
3.1.6 Artillery						1 006.00					1 006.00
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons						32 319.00					32 319.00

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.8 Ammunition						88 185.00		58 441.00			146 626.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications						118 475.00					118 475.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles						61 147.00					61 147.00
3.1.11 Other						130 470.00					130 470.00
3.2 Construction						284 448.00					284 448.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						284 448.00					284 448.00
4. Research and development						61 079.00					61 079.00
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation						61 079.00					61 079.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**1 218 579.00**	**743 972.00**	**704 647.00**	**351 732.00**	**4 946 277.00**	**1 911.00**	**273 315.00**	**1 987.00**		**8 242 420.00**

Notes:

1. The figures in column 8 relate to military missions under the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the mandate of the United Nations.
2. Wherever possible, the Netherlands will adapt the promulgated military doctrine of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as national doctrine.

17-13994

Norway

[Original: English]
[27 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Norwegian kroner

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
Operating costs		5 592	4 738	5 275	3 595	9 352	4 954				33 506
1. Personnel		2 964	1 943	1 425	1 582	76 643	2 594				18 151
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves		2 852	1 800	1 214	1 222	948	832				8 868
1.4 Civilian personnel		112	142	211			1 762				4 671
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		2 628	2 795	3 853	2 013	1 708	2 357				15 355
2.1 Materials for current use											
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other						2	57				
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	2 300	506	5 778	726	2 366	1 495					13 169
3.1 Procurement	2 300	506	5 778	723		1 236					10 543
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											

45/67

A/72/328

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition											
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction						2 238	259				2 497
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						128					128
4. Research and development							219				219
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**7 893**	**5 244**	**11 056**	**4 318**	**11 718**	**6 665**				**46 894**

Poland

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of zlotys

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		2 732.80	530.80	1 320.70	710.10	11 895.10					17 189.50
1.1 Conscripts		58.70	11.00	16.60	0.90	23.10					110.30
1.2 Active military personnel		2 476.30	429.00	1 016.80	599.70	3 309.70					7 831.50
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		197.80	90.80	287.30	109.50	2 011.30					2 696.70
1.5 Military pensions						6 551.00					6 551.00
2. Operations and maintenance		585.30	310.40	281.10	382.40	6 171.80					7 731.00
2.1 Materials for current use		170.00	33.50	163.90	88.90	1446.40					1902.70
2.2 Maintenance and repair		335.60	264.50	73.50	29.80	1322.00					2025.40
2.3 Purchased services		2.00	0.40	1.90	67.90	1999.50					2071.70
2.4 Other		77.70	12.00	41.80	195.80	1403.90					1731.20
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		3 056.10	236.80	2 633.20	742.60	3 284.20					9 952.90
3.1 Procurement		2 876.00	160.10	2 403.30	543.10	2 095.60					8 078.10
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		8.30	41.30	306.50		2.20					358.30
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads		13.50		1 758.90	41.40	244.70					2 058.50
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats			67.40			1.00					68.40
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		715.30									715.30
3.1.6 Artillery		821.30	2.20	2.20							825.70

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		537.20	11.60	16.00	133.20	123.70					821.70
3.1.8 Ammunition		103.50	1.40	20.70	99.30	429.20					654.10
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		476.80	20.90	249.70	174.50	583.70					1505.60
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		87.00	10.50	45.80	74.00	216.30					433.60
3.1.11 Other		113.10	4.80	3.50	20.70	494.80					636.90
3.2 Construction		180.10	76.70	229.90	199.50	1188.60					1874.80
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		180.10	76.70	229.90	199.50	1 188.60					1 874.80
4. Research and development		117.70	91.80	0.50		374.60					584.60
4.1 Basic and applied research		117.70	91.80	0.50		374.60					584.60
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**6 491.90**	**1 169.80**	**4 235.50**	**1 835.10**	**21 725.70**					**35 458.00**

Portugal

[Original: English]
[30 March 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		498 817.00	341 898.00	235 220.00		110 885.00					1 186 820.00
1.1 Conscripts		78 477.00	12 784.00	20 932.00		2 069.00					114 262.00
1.2 Active military personnel		346 473.00	277 652.00	174 499.00		104 717.00					903 341.00
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		73 867.00	51 462.00	39 789.00		4 099.00					169 217.00
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		53 309.00	68 028.00	45 564.00		48 301.00					215 202.00
2.1 Materials for current use		6 097.00	14 654.00	11 511.00		922.00					33 184.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		7 194.00	14 919.00	9 100.00		1 680.00					32 893.00
2.3 Purchased services		14 177.00	19 763.00	12 387.00		14 691.00					61 018.00
2.4 Other		25 841.00	18 692.00	12 566.00		31 008.00					88 107.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		53 981.00	91 660.00	61 202.00		123 613.00					330 456.00
3.1 Procurement		53 981.00	91 660.00	61 202.00		117 579.00					324 422.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition			224.00	1 423.00		6.00					1 653.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications											
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		53 981.00	91 436.00	59 779.00		117 573.00					322 769.00
3.2 Construction						6 034.00					6 034.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						6 034.00					6 034.00
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**606 107.00**	**501 586.00**	**341 986.00**		**282 799.00**					**1 732 478.00**

17-11394

Republic of Moldova

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of lei

					Central support administration and command		Military assistance						
Resource costs Force groups	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other combat forces*	*(6) Support*	*(7) Command*	*(8) Paramilitary forces*	*(9) Home territory*	*(10) Abroad*	*(11) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(12) Undistributed*	*(13) Total military expenditures*	*(14) Civil defence*
1. Operating costs	188 469.30		35 775.20		312 582.70	9 488.10						546 315.30	
1.1 Personnel	130 428.8		30 291.9		125 400.6	8 578.1						294 699.4	
1.1.1 Conscripts	2 745.0		283.6		300.3							3 328.9	
1.1.2 Other military personnel including reserves	118 957.8		25 818.5		71 269.9	5 374.4						221 420.6	
1.1.3 Civilian personnel	8 726.0		4 189.8		53 830.4	3 203.7						69 949.9	
1.2 Operations and maintenance	58 040.5		5 483.3		187 182.1	910.0						251 615.9	
1.2.1 Materials for current use	1 042.0		198.8		2 689.3	0.1						3 930.2	
1.2.2 Maintenance and repair	394.0		163.2		1 436.8							1 994.0	
1.2.3 Purchased services	44 540.0		3 339.0		42 556.5	479.0						90 914.5	
1.2.4 Rent cost													
1.2.5 Other	12 064.5		1 782.3		143 188.8	430.9						157 466.5	
2. Procurement and construction													
2.1 Procurement													
2.1.1 Aircraft and engines													
2.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads													

Resource costs	Force groups	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other combat forces	Central support administration and command: (6) Support	(7) Command	(8) Paramilitary forces	Military assistance: (9) Home territory	(10) Abroad	(11) United Nations peacekeeping	(12) Undistributed	(13) Total military expenditures	(14) Civil defence
2.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs														
2.1.4 Ships and boats														
2.1.5 Armoured vehicles														
2.1.6 Artillery														
2.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons														
2.1.8 Ammunition														
2.1.9 Electronics and communications														
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles														
2.1.11 Other														
2.2 Construction														
2.2.1 Air bases, airfields														
2.2.2 Missile sites														
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities														
2.2.4 Electronics, etc.														
2.2.5 Personnel facilities														
2.2.6 Medical facilities														
2.2.7 Training facilities														
2.2.8 Warehouses, depots, etc.														
2.2.9 Command and administrative facilities														
2.2.10 Fortifications														
2.2.11 Shelters														

Resource costs Force groups	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other combat forces	Central support administration and command: (6) Support	Central support administration and command: (7) Command	(8) Paramilitary forces	Military assistance: (9) Home territory	Military assistance: (10) Abroad	Military assistance: (11) United Nations peacekeeping	(12) Undistributed	(13) Total military expenditures	(14) Civil defence
2.2.12 Land													
2.2.13 Other													
3. Research and development													
3.1 Basic and applied research													
3.2 Development, testing and evaluation													
4. Total (1+2+3)	**188 469.3**		**35 775.2**		**312 582.7**	**9 488.1**						**546 315.3**	

Romania

[Original: English]
[27 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of lei

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		1 730 473	314 294	582 119		4 353 638					6 980 524
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel		1 571 626	251 469	505 593		991 034					3 319 721
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		130 626	56 380	65 888		445 765					698 678
1.5 Military pensions		28 202	6 445	10 639		2 916 839					2 962 125
2. Operations and maintenance		216 850	79 853	460 662		484 961					1 242 326
2.1 Materials for current use		31 900	63 359	67 548		17 520					123 353
2.2 Maintenance and repair		18 200	4 693	182 876		10 103					215 872
2.3 Purchased services		22 853	5 216	6 496		23 123					57 688
2.4 Other		143 897	63 559	203 742		434 215					845 413
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		999 494	103 218	1 071 644		33 484 747					2 509 202
3.1 Procurement		983 007	94 063	919 244		215 241					2 211 555
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines		221 115		676 420							676 420
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads			18 244								221 115
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs		25 638									
3.1.4 Ships and boats											18 244
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		6 665	0.467	47 290							25 638

Resource costs: Force groups	(1) Strategic forces	(2) Land forces	(3) Naval forces	(4) Air forces	(5) Other military forces	(6) Central support administration and command	(7) United Nations peacekeeping	(8) Military assistance and cooperation	(9) Emergency aid to civilians	(10) Undistributed	(11) Total military expenditures
3.1.6 Artillery		11 897	0.892	2 775		2 198					
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		652 254	68 197	192 759		202 481					54 422
3.1.8 Ammunition		56 999									17 762
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		8 439	6 263								1 115 691
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		16 487	9 155	152 400							67 561
3.1.11 Other			3 258			119 606					14 702
3.2 Construction											297 647
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											21 010
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											3 258
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		2 356		1 590		9 361					13 307
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other		14 133	5 897	129 800		110 245					260 072
4. Research and development			0.021	0 295		5 953					6 269
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation			0.021			5 953					6 269
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 946 817**	**497 386**	**2 144 720**		**5 179 399**					**10 738 322**

Slovakia

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	170 040.33		96 035.63	266 573.59	532 649.55
Operations and maintenance	12 302.65		48 133.03	122 158.88	182 594.56
Procurement and construction	22 727.24		76 269.59	72 631.21	171 628.04
Research and development			1 200.42		1 200.42
Other	27.54			19 014.79	19 042.33
Total	**205 097.76**		**221 638.67**	**480 378.47**	**907 114.90**

Slovenia

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency: euro

Resource and Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	225 136 751			2 789 670	253 026 421
Operations and maintenance	73 361 857			14 736 896	88 098 753
Procurement and construction	3 712 323			4 599 762	8 312 085
Research and development				125 852	125 852
Other					
Total	**302 210 931**			**47 352 180**	**349 563 111**

Sweden

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Swedish kronor

Resource cost Force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
Personnel	3 530.00	2 008.00	2 486.00	5 439.00	13 463.00
Operations and maintenance	3 534.00	1 900.00	3 625.00	4 714.00	13 773.00
Procurement and construction	3 640.00	2 072.00	7 063.00	3 422.00	16 197.00
Research and development	126.00	156.00	180.00	138.00	600.00
Other					
Total	**10 830.00**	**6 136.00**	**13 354.00**	**13 713.00**	**44 033.00**

Switzerland

[Original: English]
[11 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Swiss francs

Resource cost / force group	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		486.60		154.40		1 014.90					1 655.90
1.1 Conscripts		135.50		50.40		19.10					205.00
1.2 Active military personnel		351.10		104.00							455.10
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel						995.80					995.80
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		649.40		287.60		321.10	155.90	3.80			1 417.80
2.1 Materials for current use						126.10					126.10
2.2 Maintenance and repair		550.50		263.50		62.30					876.30
2.3 Purchased services		13.00				84.90					97.90
2.4 Other		85.90		24.10		47.80	155.90	3.80			317.50
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		873.60		376.10		71.80					1 321.50
3.1 Procurement		758.10		329.90		2.60					1 090.60
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				307.90							307.90
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											

Resource cost Force group	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		58.30									58.30
3.1.6 Artillery		61.20									61.20
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		263.60									263.60
3.1.8 Ammunition		88.00		22.00							110.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		104.20									104.20
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		31.90				0.10					32.00
3.1.11 Other		150.90				2.50					153.40
3.2 Construction		115.50		46.20		69.20					230.90
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields				27.70							27.70
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities		16.20									16.20
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities		73.90		18.50							92.40
3.2.6 Other		25.40				69.20					94.60
4. Research and development		80.00		48.00		34.90					162.90
4.1 Basic and applied research		9.60		8.00		5.30					22.90
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		70.40		40.00		29.60					140.00
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 089.60**		**866.10**		**1 442.70**	**155.90**	**3.80**			**4 558.10**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia denars

Resource costs/Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel		2 599 091.00		186 479.00		1 351 558.00					4 137 128.00
1.1 Conscripts		2 567 081.00		180 936.00		856 147.00					3 604 164.00
1.2 Active military personnel											
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel		32 010.00		5 543.00		390 411.00					427 964.00
1.5 Military pensions						105 000.00					105 000.00
2. Operations and maintenance		255 350.00		70 218.00		799 896.00					1 125 464.00
2.1 Materials for current use		15 994.00				103 812.00					119 806.00
2.2 Maintenance and repair		41 107.00		7 300.00		44 524.00					92 931.00
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other		198 249.00		62 918.00		651 560.00					912 727.00
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		106 986.00		428 222.00		103 200.00					638 408.00
3.1 Procurement		106 986.00		428 222.00		8 200.00					543 408.00
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				425 400.00							425 400.00
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		2 278.00		2 822.00							5 100.00
3.1.8 Ammunition		55 708.00									55 708.00
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		12 100.00				5 200.00					17 300.00
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		36 900.00				3 000.00					39 900.00
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction						95 000.00					95 000.00
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other						95 000.00					95 000.00
4. Research and development											
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation											
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**2 961 427.00**		**684 919.00**		**2 254 654.00**					**5 901 000.00**

Ukraine

[Original: English]
[1 May 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of hryvnias

Resource costs Force groups	*Strategic forces* 1	*Land forces* 2	*Naval forces* 3	*Air forces* 4	*Other military forces* 5	*Central support administration and command* 6	*United Nations peacekeeping* 7	*Military assistance and cooperation* 8	*Emergency aid to civilians* 9	*Undistributed expenditures* 10	*Total military expenditures* 11
1. Personnel		14 082 424.6	1 460 564.6	4 890 456.5	13 709 963.4	3 034 173.9	512 094.5				37 689 677.5
1.1 Conscripts		115 383.0	1 750.7	14 319.1	33 808.2						165 261.0
1.2 Active military personnel		13 722 091.1	1 409 062.0	4 622 395.5	10 771 215.3	2 934 645.6	512 094.5				33 971 504.0
1.3 Reserves		14 618.5		103.1	5 737.4						20 459.0
1.4 Civilian personnel		230 332.0	49 751.9	253 638.8	2 899 202.5	99 528.3					3 532 453.5
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance		211 274.8	70 616.6	1 024 862.5	4 603 914.1	6 751 210.6					12 661 878.6
2.1 Materials for current use		75 276.0	15 550.6	61 932.3	542 106.0	6 150 697.7					6 845 562.6
2.2 Maintenance and repair		33 430.4	40 618.6	815 273.4	2 032 256.7						2 921 579.1
2.3 Purchased services		33 483.4	2 421.2	3 874.9	1 597 584.1	474 713.9					2 112 077.5
2.4 Other		69 085.0	12 026.2	143 781.9	431 967.3	125 799.0					782 659.4
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		2 027 572.2	628 805.8	1 676 604.2	1 196 584.4	639 755.6		1 191 507.6			7 360 829.8
3.1 Procurement		2 020 494.6	625 955.8	1 652 751.0	742 164.9	86 993.5		1 191 507.6			6 319 867.4
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines											
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads											
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											

Resource costs/Force groups	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other military forces	Central support administration and command	United Nations peacekeeping	Military assistance and cooperation	Emergency aid to civilians	Undistributed expenditures	Total military expenditures
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.1.8 Ammunition											
3.1.9 Electronics and communication		287 129.4	30 751.6	85 514.3	257 736.3			122 135.3			783 266.9
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles											
3.1.11 Other		70 707.3	2 808.3	3 822.3	50 110.4	86 993.5					214 441.8
3.2 Construction		7 077.6	2 850.0	23 853.2	454 419.5	552 762.1					1 040 962.4
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields		1 095.0		19 405.2							20 500.2
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities			640.0								640.0
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 *Personnel facilities*					183 508.5						*183 508.5*
3.2.5 Training facilities					18 040.5						18 040.5
3.2.6 Other		5 982.6	2 210.0	4 448.0	252 870.5	552 762.1					818 273.2
4. Research and development		216 069.4	103 892.7	25 135.5	41 671.6	0.0	0.0	0.0			386 769.2
4.1 Basic and applied research											
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation		216 069.4	103 892.7	25 135.5	41 671.6						386 769.2
Total		**16 537 341.0**	**2 263 879.7**	**7 617 058.7**	**19 552 133.5**	**10 425 140.1**	**512 094.5**	**1 191 507.6**			**58 099 155.1**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[28 April 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: millions of pounds sterling

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
1. Personnel	14 581.11							30.30			14 611.41
1.1 Conscripts											
1.2 Active military personnel	12 048.07							30.30			12 078.37
1.3 Reserves											
1.4 Civilian personnel	2 533.04										2 533.04
1.5 Military pensions											
2. Operations and maintenance	16 385.52						389.00	449.60			17 224.12
2.1 Materials for current use	15 055.64						89.00	449.60			15 594.24
2.2 Maintenance and repair											
2.3 Purchased services											
2.4 Other	1 329.88						300.00				1 629.88
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	7 167.77							120.10			7 287.87
3.1 Procurement	6 341.02							120.10			6 461.12
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines	2 021.98										2 021.98
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads	3 497.53							120.10			3 617.63
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs											
3.1.4 Ships and boats											

Resource costs Force groups	*(1) Strategic forces*	*(2) Land forces*	*(3) Naval forces*	*(4) Air forces*	*(5) Other military forces*	*(6) Central support administration and command*	*(7) United Nations peacekeeping*	*(8) Military assistance and cooperation*	*(9) Emergency aid to civilians*	*(10) Undistributed*	*(11) Total military expenditures*
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles											
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons											
3.1.8 Ammunition	78.93										78.93
3.1.9 Electronics and communications	143.71										143.71
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles	598.87										598.87
3.1.11 Other											
3.2 Construction	826.75										826.75
3.2.1 Air bases, airfields											
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities											
3.2.3 Electronics facilities											
3.2.4 Personnel facilities											
3.2.5 Training facilities											
3.2.6 Other	826.75										826.75
4. Research and development	3 065.81										3 065.81
4.1 Basic and applied research	351.82										351.82
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation	2 713.99										2 713.99
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**41 200.21**						**389.00**	**600.00**			**42 189.21**

Uruguay

[Original: English]
[21 March 2017]

Fiscal year: 2016

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Uruguay in pesos

Resource costs force group	*Land forces*	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other*	*Total*
Personnel	5 183 726.00	1 914 030.00	1 200 697.00		8 298 453.00
Operations and maintenance	599 043.00	635 700.00	360 311.00		1 595 054.00
Procurement and construction	28 129.00	147 040.00	268 436.00		443 605.00
Research and development		1 730.00			1 730.00
Other					
Total	**5 810 898.00**	**2 698 500.00**	**1 829 444.00**		**10 338 842.00**

United Nations A/72/329

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 August 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Item 22 (d) of the provisional agenda*
Globalization and interdependence

Development cooperation with middle-income countries

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Middle-income countries played a leading role in the global advancement towards the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular in meeting the target of halving global poverty. These countries remain crucial in the global efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals along their economic, social and environmental dimensions. Many middle-income countries have witnessed substantial economic deceleration, or in some cases even a recession, in recent years, with a widespread stagnation or decline in productivity growth. High inequality, or even a rise in inequality, remains pervasive in middle-income countries. They are also faced with daunting challenges for sustainably managing the environment and natural resources, reducing pollution and combating climate change.

Many middle-income countries have adopted various policy measures to address these and other challenges. The national efforts can be further enhanced through better and more focused cooperation with the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other development partners.

The United Nations development system is actively engaged in cooperation with middle-income countries in multiple areas, but the transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda and the new challenges in the world call for greater efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the ways in which the United Nations is engaged in middle-income countries, amid the reform of the United Nations development system.

* A/72/150.

17-08446 (E) 230817

Please recycle

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 70/215, adopted in 2015, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on development cooperation with middle-income countries at its seventy-second session. The present report responds to that request.

2. As in the previous reports on the same topic (A/64/253, A/66/220, A/68/265 and A/70/227), the definition of middle-income countries in the present report refers to the World Bank's classification methodology, which classifies countries based on estimates of gross national income (GNI) per capita into the following groups: low-income economies (with a GNI per capita less than $1,005), lower middle-income economies (between $1,006 and $3,955), upper middle-income economies (between $3,956 and $12,235) and high-income economies (more than $12,236). Throughout this report the term "middle-income countries" refers to the combined lower and upper middle-income categories, which currently includes 109 countries. This analytical classification is also used in the World Bank's operational guidelines for determining lending eligibility. The United Nations development system does not use this classification for guiding cooperation activities; instead, the United Nations follows the classification of developed countries, developing countries, least developed countries and a few other country groups.

3. The present report is organized as follows: section II presents an assessment of macroeconomic trends to provide the background and an analysis of one key development challenge for middle-income countries, namely low productivity growth;[1] section III summarizes development cooperation activities the United Nations development system has operated in the past two years in middle-income countries, based on the inputs from the agencies, funds and programmes, as coordinated by the Development Operations Coordination Office and reports on major activities by the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in middle-income countries; section IV concludes with some recommendations.

II. Macroeconomic trends and development challenges of middle-income countries

A. Recent macroeconomic trends in middle-income countries (2015-2017)

1. Economic growth

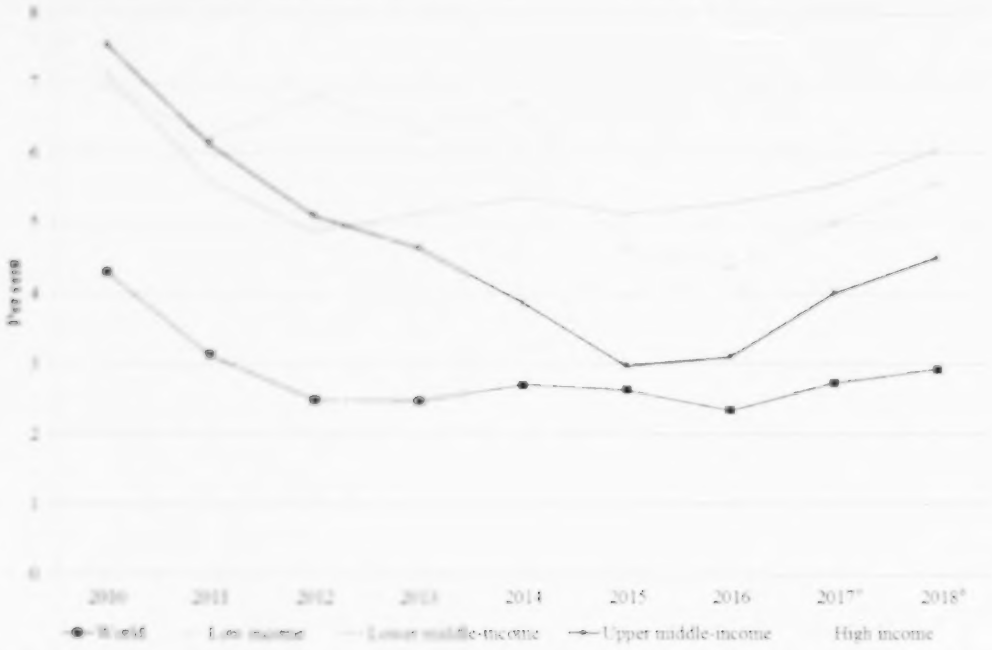
4. Economic growth in middle-income countries, which had noticeably slowed since 2011, started to improve gradually in 2016 and is projected to remain on an upward trend in the near term. This group of economies in the aggregate has expanded at a faster rate than the global average for decades, a trend that is expected to continue in the medium term. In the lower middle-income countries, growth in gross domestic product (GDP) was the strongest, exceeding 5 per cent in 2016 (figure I). A number of middle-income countries, however, including several large economies such as Argentina, Brazil and the Russian Federation, which experienced serious setbacks in the period 2015-2016, are likely to remain on a slow growth trajectory. Despite the relatively high per capita income in some of those economies, the fallout has tangible social repercussions. Moreover, several middle-income countries are considered to be caught in the so-called middle-income trap,

[1] Following the practice set in document A/64/227, each biennial report selects only one key development issue for in-depth analysis.

facing a protracted period of subdued growth rates (see A/68/265). At all levels of per capita income, middle-income countries continue to face serious challenges in all three dimensions of sustainable development, the specific challenges in relation to poverty, inequality and the environment having formed the key development challenge focus of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/70/227).

Figure I

Annual real growth in gross domestic product, by country group (2010-2018)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

* United Nations partial estimation.

** United Nations forecast.

5. The aggregate growth for middle-income countries masks significant regional heterogeneity (figure II). Middle-income countries in East and South Asia, despite a slowdown in China, continued to demonstrate the most vibrant activity in the period 2015-2017. Middle-income countries in Europe and Central Asia, by contrast, were adversely affected by the decline in oil prices and intensified geopolitical tensions, leading to recession in the Russian Federation, with negative regional spillovers. The current tentative recovery in those countries is subject to significant risks. Growth in the middle-income countries of Latin America and the Caribbean slowed dramatically in 2015-2017, with Argentina and Brazil falling into recession. A downward trend was also observed in the middle-income counties of Africa; among them, Nigeria has entered a recession and the South African economy has come to a standstill owing to a confluence of factors, including weak commodity prices, domestic political instabilities, weather-related shocks and regional conflicts, as well as the moderation in the external demand from China.[2]

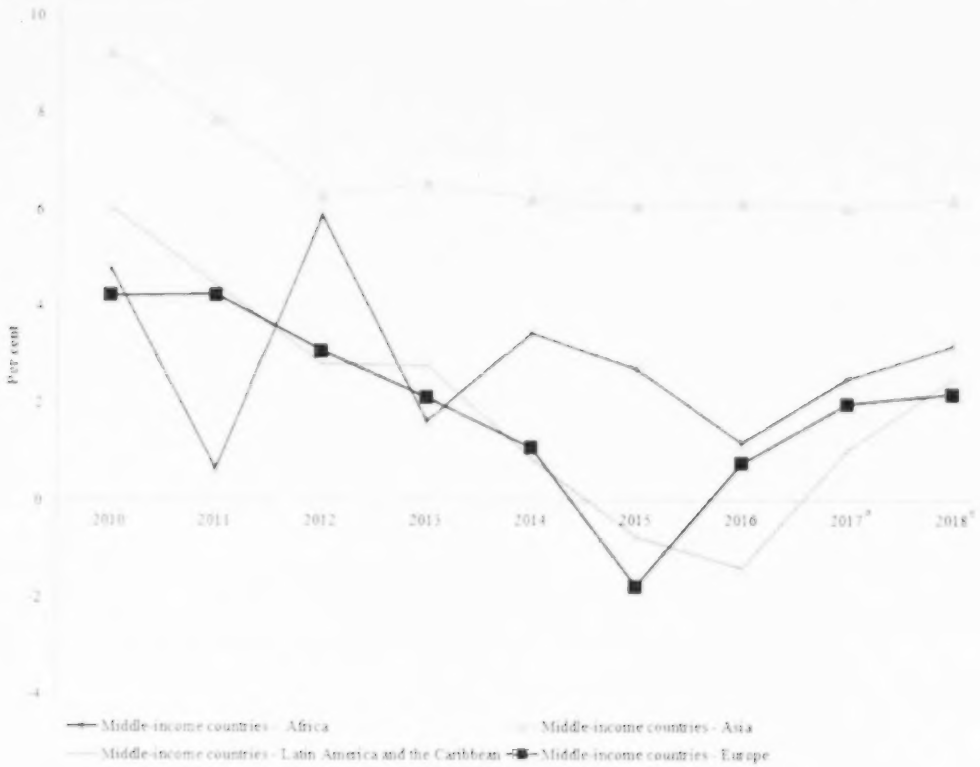
6. For middle-income countries as a group, growth in 2013-2016 was predominantly driven by private consumption, while investment made a relatively

[2] *The World Economic Situation and Prospects 2017* and its mid-2017 update contain more details about the economic outlook for regions and countries.

low contribution. This growth pattern may prove unsustainable in the longer run, as it has been accompanied by a build-up of household indebtedness. At the same time, productivity growth in middle-income countries has slowed sharply in recent years (see sect. II.B).

Figure II

Annual real growth in gross domestic product of middle-income countries, by region (2010-2018)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

[a] United Nations partial estimation.

[b] United Nations forecast.

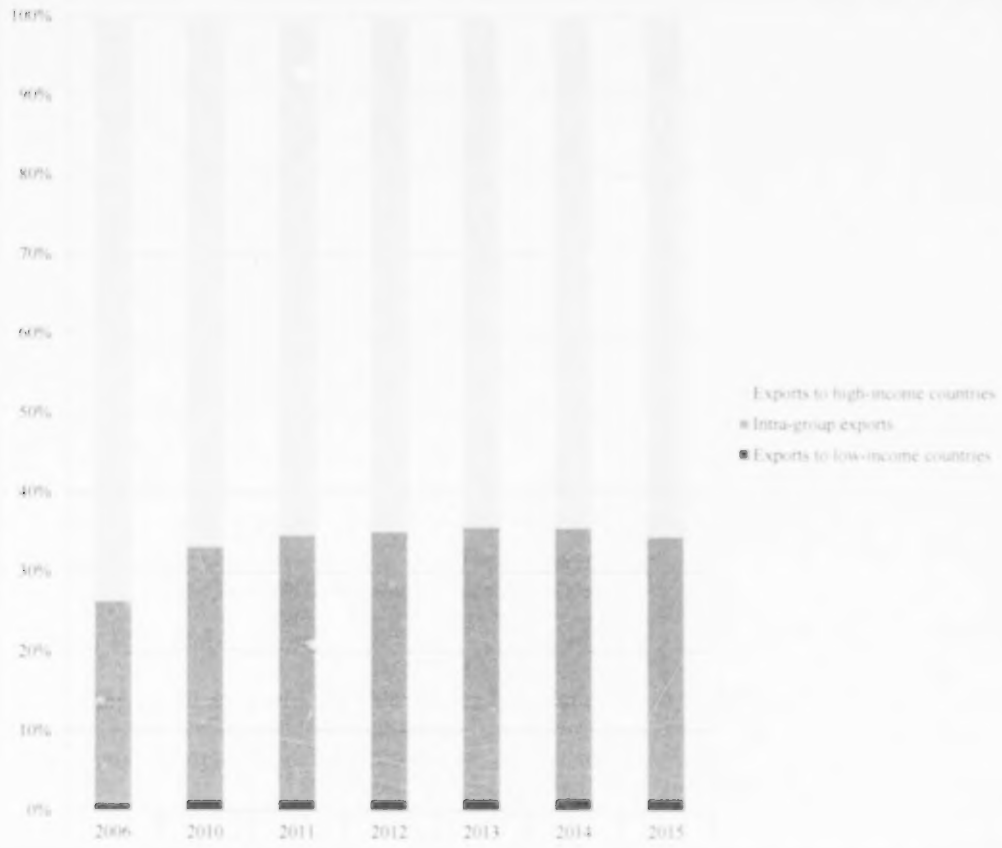
2. International trade

7. The international trade of middle-income countries was sluggish amid the overall global trade slowdown in 2015-2016, impeded by volatilities in financial markets, commodity prices and exchange rates, as well as increases in trade-restrictive measures and the diminishing pace of expansion of global value chains. Exports of middle-income countries have nevertheless started to revive since mid-2016. Merchandise exports of middle-income countries in Asia expanded at a robust rate; however, middle-income countries in Africa saw either a sluggish recovery in their export volumes or, in some cases, such as Nigeria, a sharp contraction caused by disruptions in oil production as a result of conflicts.

8. Over the past decade, the share of intra-group trade of middle-income countries in their total trade has gradually increased. For example, total intra-group exports increased from about 25 per cent in 2006 to around 33 per cent in 2015 (figure III). At the same time, for most middle-income countries little progress was

recorded in diversifying their export composition and export destinations, and countries remain vulnerable to sudden changes in external demand.

Figure III
Shares of merchandise exports of middle-income countries in dollar terms by destination, 2006-2015



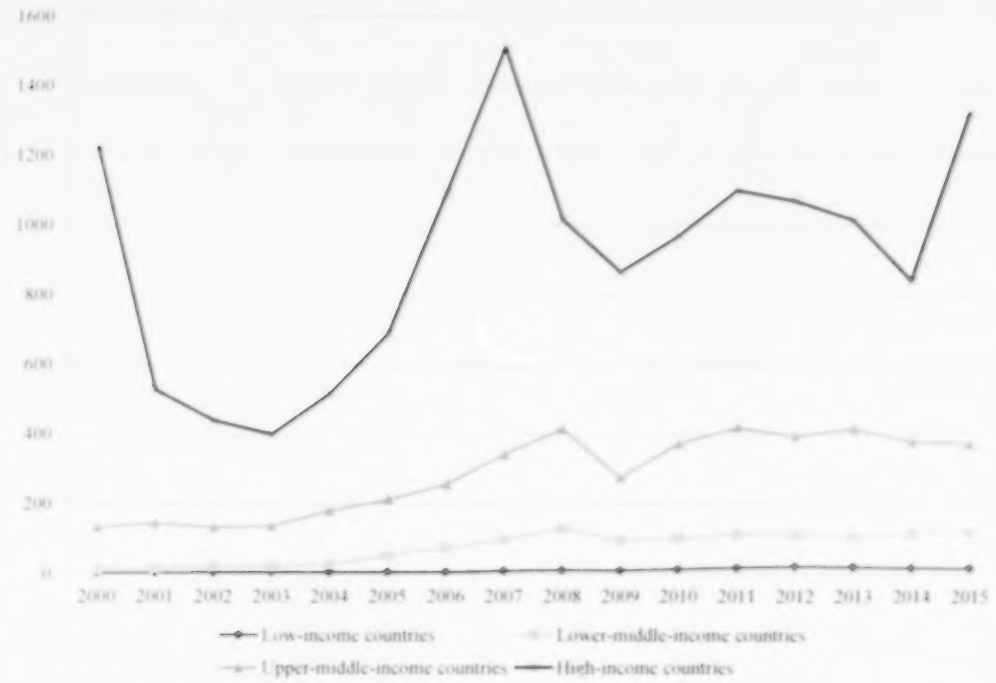
Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs calculation, based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

3. Capital flows

9. Total net financial flows to middle-income countries remained negative in 2015-2016, although total net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows remained positive. FDI inflows to middle-income countries have averaged 2 per cent of GDP since 2010 and remained relatively stable in nominal terms until 2015 (figure IV). Total capital flows to middle-income countries remain well below their historical peaks. However, they rebounded in late 2016 and early 2017, especially flows to Asia and Latin America, reflecting improved prospects for some regions.

Figure IV
Foreign direct investment inflows by country group (2000–2015)

(Billions of United States dollars)



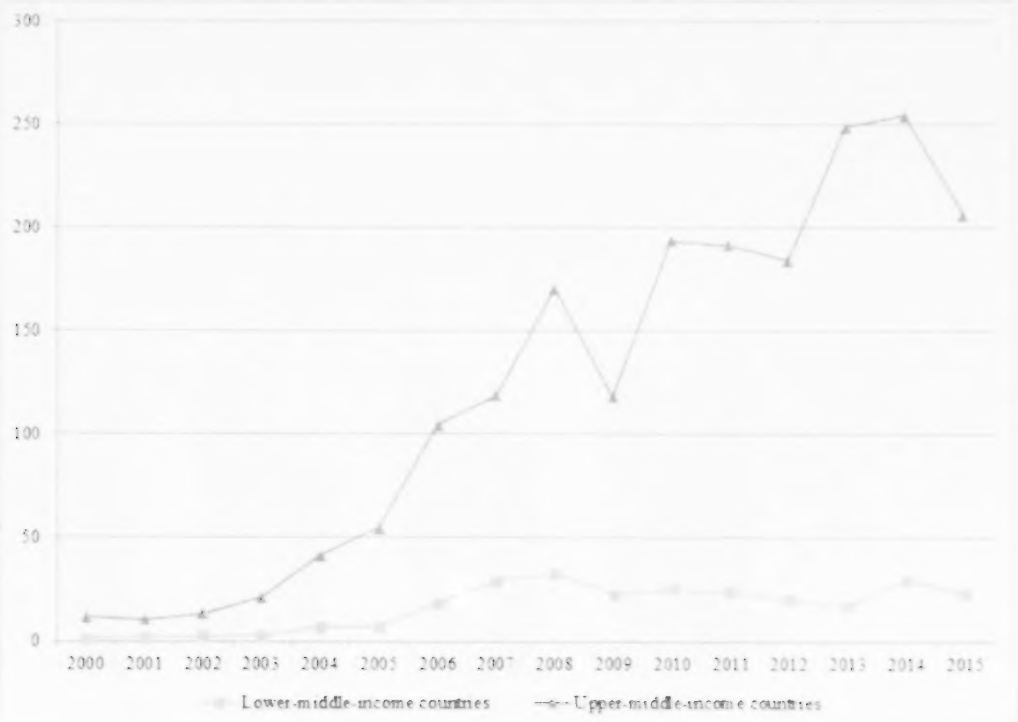
Source: UNCTADstat.

10. Outward FDI from the middle-income countries group has increased in recent years, in part reflecting stronger activity within the framework of South-South cooperation (figure V). Nonetheless, across different income groups, most capital flows have been moving to high income countries (table).

Figure V

Foreign direct investment outflows from middle-income countries (2000–2015)

(Billions of United States dollars)



Source: UNCTADstat.

Table

Outward direct investment stock in 2015 by country group

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Origin			
Destination	*Low-income*	*Lower middle-income*	*Upper middle-income*	*High-income*
Low-income	266	540	9 452	22 078
Lower middle-income	349	2 380	166 197	465 507
Upper middle-income	12	22 489	200 890	2 895 720
High-income	15	64 810	764 557	22 368 459

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs calculation, based on data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Coordinated Direct Investment Survey database.

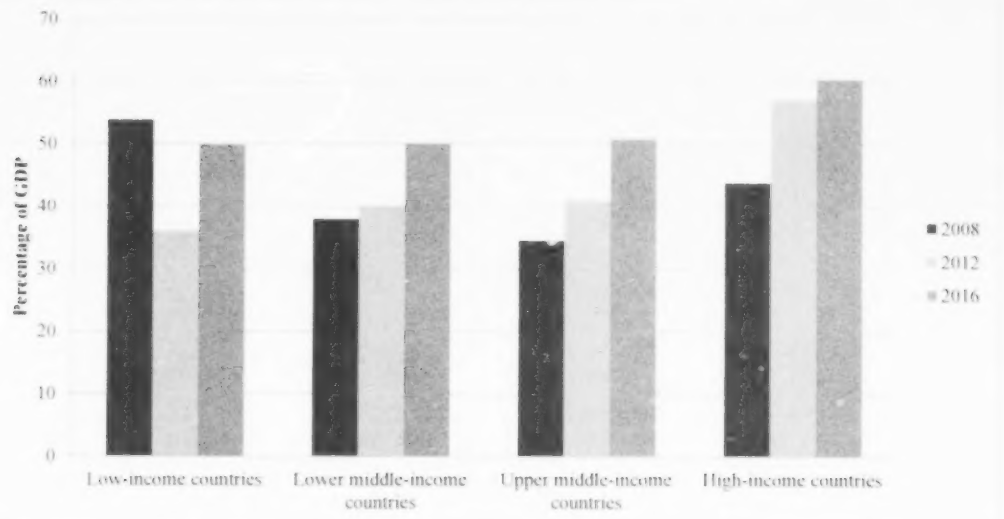
Note: Low-income category composed of 5 countries, lower-middle-income category composed of 12 countries, upper-middle-income category composed of 15 countries and high-income category composed of 41 countries.

4. Trends in public debt

11. Public debt for middle-income countries increased in the period 2015-2017, as stagnating or contracting output in several major economies in 2015 and lower commodity revenues led to higher fiscal deficits. Despite some improvements in growth and fiscal balances in 2016 and generally low borrowing rates, the ratio of

public debt to GDP for the middle-income countries as a group has increased from around 48 per cent in 2015 to a projected 51 per cent in 2017 (figure VI). Meanwhile, public and publicly guaranteed debt service for middle-income countries has increased from around 0.8 per cent of GNI in 2013 to around 1.19 per cent of GNI in 2015, partly reflecting the rise of interest rates by the United States Federal Reserve and appreciation of the United States dollar. Higher public debt levels may have an adverse impact on the fiscal space needed to address the challenges to sustainable development.

Figure VI
General government gross debt by country group (average)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs calculation, based on data from IMF.
Note: For the period chosen, the data does not cover Libya; Macao, China; Mongolia; Nauru; Palau; South Sudan; the Syrian Arab Republic; Timor-Leste; and Tonga.

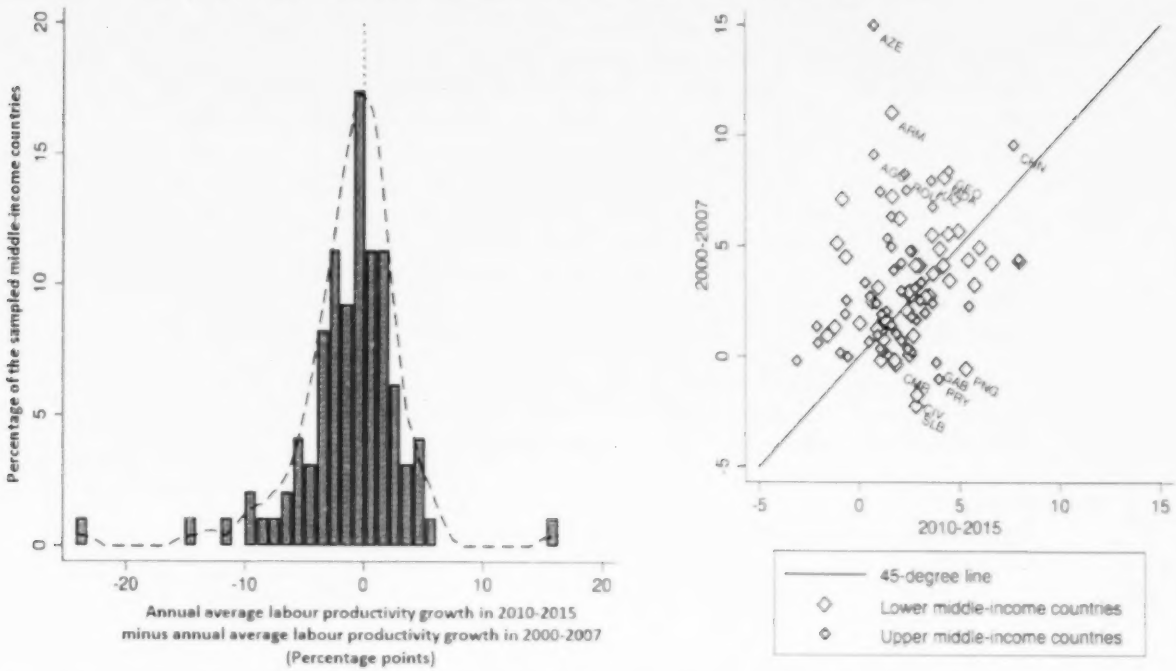
B. Need to boost productivity growth in pursuit of sustainable development in middle-income countries

12. Since the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, there has been a widespread stagnation or decline in labour productivity growth among middle-income countries. Around 60 per cent of 98 sampled countries saw lower annual average labour productivity growth in 2010-2015 compared with the pre-crisis period of 2000-2007 (figure VII). Even among the middle-income countries with faster labour productivity growth, the extent of improvement was relatively modest. Higher productivity growth in several lower middle-income countries in the post-crisis period merely represents a recovery from the observed decline in productivity in the pre-crisis period of 2000-2007.

13. Among the regions, Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States, South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia have seen a widespread slowdown in labour productivity growth, while about 60 per cent of middle-income countries in the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean have at least maintained pre-crisis levels of productivity growth.

Figure VII

Labour productivity growth in middle-income countries, 2000-2007 versus 2010-2015



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs calculation, based on data from the World Bank World Development Indicators.
Note: Left panel: difference between 2010-2015 and 2000-2007 in annual average labour productivity growth; right panel: labour productivity growth (annual average percentage). The data cover 98 sampled middle-income countries.

14. The current instance of slowdown in productivity growth in many middle-income countries may significantly undermine national efforts for sustainable development. The United Nations estimates that if the global growth trajectory remains in its current path, which is likely if productivity growth does not pick up, and the income inequality situation fails to improve, around 6.5 per cent of the world's population would still live in extreme poverty by 2030, a significant number of them in middle-income countries. Slow productivity growth would adversely affect not only the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 1 on eradicating poverty, but also progress towards other Sustainable Development Goals. For example, it would undermine progress in achieving Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, including specific targets on achieving higher levels of economic productivity and sustaining per capita economic growth. Conversely, progress on achieving multiple Goals would also support productivity growth. For example, measures to achieve Goal 3 on health and well-being, Goal 4 on quality education, Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 9 on infrastructure, industrialization and innovation would improve labour productivity. Middle-income countries need to strengthen productivity growth in the broad context of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

15. Several factors underlying the observed slowdown in growth in labour productivity in middle-income countries are given below. Labour productivity growth is determined by three immediate drivers: labour quality, available capital per worker (capital deepening) and efficiency in allocating and utilizing productive factors (total factor productivity). Reflecting weaker economic efficiency gains and technological diffusion, the contribution of total factor productivity to labour

productivity growth has broadly declined in middle-income countries during the post-crisis period, continuing a broader trend that began in 1990s (see figure VIII), particularly in middle-income countries that previously experienced rapid labour productivity increase, many of them in Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia and Europe. Despite the slowdown in investment growth, however, the relative contribution of capital deepening to labour productivity growth has been rising in the post-crisis period, which implies that capital deepening has decelerated at a slower pace when compared with total factor productivity growth.

16. Tepid economic growth and an uncertain policy environment in recent years have led to a slowdown in investment growth and deterioration in investment quality, which in turn restrains capital deepening and total factor productivity growth. Figure IX illustrates clearly the positive link between investment and labour productivity growth among middle-income countries. In commodity-dependent economies, the collapse of the oil price in 2014, amid a multi-year decline of overall commodity prices, has led to a significant decline in investment growth. As a result, commodity-dependent economies have, in general, seen lower productivity growth than other middle-income countries during the post-crisis period, with the trend being particularly clear for fuel exporters (see figure IX).

Figure VIII

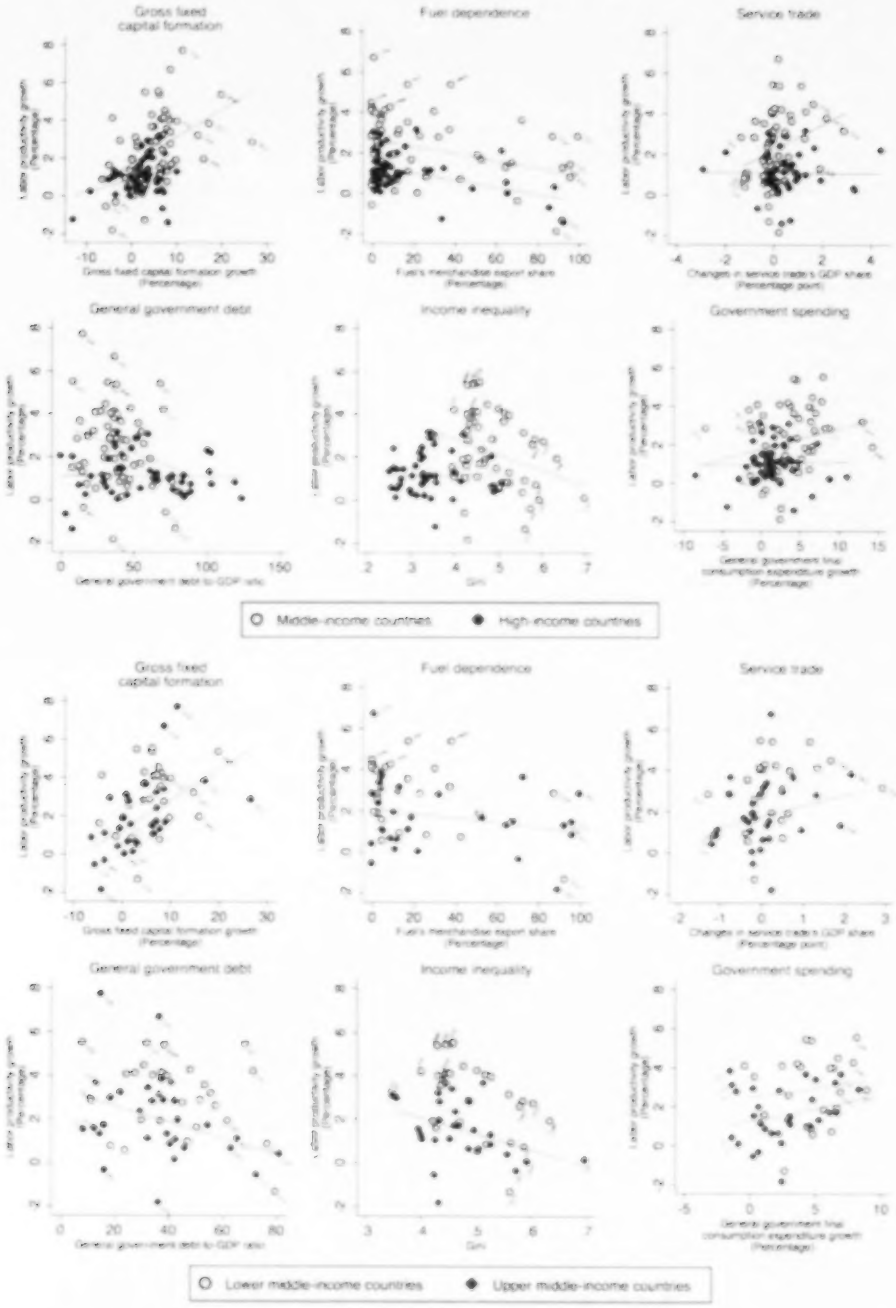
Contribution to labour productivity growth in middle-income countries, 1990-2016

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs calculation, based on data from the Conference Board Total Economy Database.

Note: The data cover 43 sampled middle-income countries. Each line shows the median of its respective factor's contribution to labour productivity growth.

Figure IX

Labour productivity growth and selected variables (2010-2015 average)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data from Conference Board, Total Economy Database; Global Consumption and Income Project; IMF *Fiscal Monitor*; Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database; and World Bank, World Development Indicators.

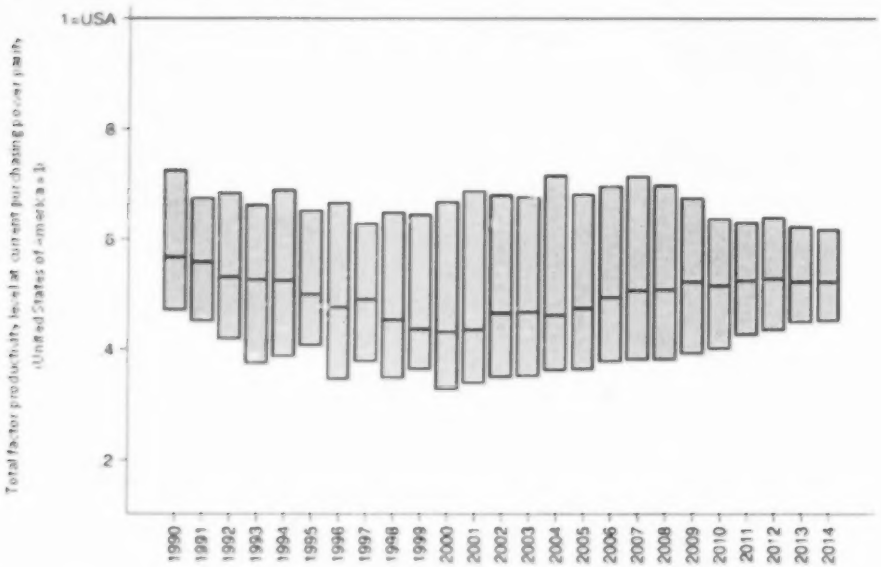
Note: Top panel shows middle- and high-income countries. Bottom panel shows lower- and upper-middle-income countries. Depending on the variables of interest, the data cover 57-60 sampled middle-income countries and 43-49 sampled high-income countries.

17. The global financial crisis also left a scarring effect on middle-income countries' productivity growth. The credit crunch that followed the crisis constrained corporate financing and disrupted investment plans. Smaller and younger firms in middle-income countries, with weaker access to alternative financing sources, were especially affected. Weak international capital flows to middle-income countries further exacerbated the problem of inadequate financing. The uncertain international policy environment, slower-than-expected progress in economic reforms and broader instability in some large middle-income countries were perceived as risks by international investors. Further intensification of those risks and the continued widening of risk-adjusted interest rate differentials between the United States of America and middle-income countries, added further pressure on capital outflow from the latter.

18. Weak global trade has also contributed to the slowdown in labour productivity growth. For middle-income countries, the link between trade and productivity is particularly notable in terms of services trade (see figure IX). Trade affects productivity not only through its impact on export sector investment, but also through its role as a channel for technology and knowledge diffusion towards middle-income countries, where productivity levels are typically well below those in developed countries (see figure X). Trade increases opportunities for firms to absorb advanced technology that is often embodied in goods and services. Through trade, firms can also boost productivity by creating economies of scale, reducing input costs through importing cheaper foreign intermediates and introducing new production techniques. In a non-discriminatory, rule-based trade environment, international competition also raises overall productivity through incentivizing domestic firms to innovate and making low-productivity ones exit the market.

Figure X

Total factor productivity in middle-income countries, relative to the United States of America (1990-2014)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data from the Penn World Table, version 9.0.

Note: The data cover 41 sampled middle-income countries. For each box, the top, the horizontal line within and the bottom, respectively, denote the seventy-fifth, fiftieth and twenty-fifth percentile among the sampled middle-income countries in the selected year.

19. The significant post-crisis increase in public debt levels in many middle-income countries and private debt levels in some of them has also likely restrained investment and productivity growth (see figure IX). A significant rise in debt may lead to higher borrowing costs, and a rise in public debt may raise the expectation of higher future taxes, both of which hamper investment. High public debt levels also tend to be associated with higher growth volatility, partly reflecting the limited options for Governments of countercyclical fiscal policy during economic downturns; such volatility also deters investment. High income inequality, associated with lower social and political consensus and greater economic instability, may have also discouraged investment and hampered longer-term productivity growth. Poor households are usually unable to invest in education and accumulate human capital.

20. Climate change is also increasingly becoming a determinant of productivity in middle-income countries. Extreme weather shocks directly affect productivity through destruction of infrastructure and labour force displacement. A number of middle-income countries have sizeable sectors that are exposed to climate, such as agriculture, mining and construction.

21. Several policy options may be considered to boost productivity growth, including more proactive fiscal policy measures where fiscal space is available. Figure IX shows that middle-income countries with higher government spending growth tend to have higher labour productivity growth. Effective fiscal policy could help to advance productivity through investments in, among other things, infrastructure, education and vocational training and health care, to build the capabilities of a typically younger workforce and fully realizing the demographic dividend. Fiscal policy could also support research and development activities to advance the domestic technological frontier. Improving tax administration and tax codes can also remove resource misallocation caused by discriminatory tax incentives. This could help to improve overall productivity by allocating resources to more productive economic activities, deterring investment in low-productivity projects with low overall social returns. This is particularly important for countries experiencing rising public debt levels. In this light, Governments should ensure fiscal policy effectiveness in promoting economy-wide productivity. For example, given that not all research and development activities are equally innovation-based productivity growth, fiscal support may be prioritized for those focused on general-purpose technology, such as information technology, that can benefit a wide range of economic activities.

22. Concerted efforts are needed in the pursuit of structural transformation towards more productive sectors. While industrial sectors and high-skill service sectors tend to benefit more from technologies that improve labour productivity, other sectors, such as low-skill service sectors, have limited productivity growth potential. The observed impact of low commodity prices on the productivity of commodity-dependent countries further highlights the need to diversify economic activities. Devising a development strategy that gradually shifts the economy towards a diverse set of productive industrial and service sectors is crucial for long-term productivity growth. Meanwhile, agricultural sectors need to see continued productivity growth, as agriculture still accounts for sizeable output and employment in many middle-income countries.

23. Productivity can also be improved through faster diffusion of innovations from high-productivity countries and firms to others. Middle-income countries should improve their ability to leverage international trade and FDI as channels for access to technology, knowledge and skills. New digital technologies are among those technologies that are changing rapidly and bringing the potential to raise productivity for firms that are able to adopt them successfully. At the domestic

level, policies in areas such as intellectual property rights, private sector-academia collaboration, education and skills development need to be calibrated to promote the development of national capabilities, innovation and technology transfer and diffusion, which accelerate the catching up of low-productivity firms.

24. Raising aggregate productivity growth in itself may not necessarily lead to broad-based improvement in well-being. Decent job creation is central in ensuring the positive link between productivity growth and improvement in well-being. If technology improves only the productivity of high-skilled workers and/or displaces middle-skilled workers, it could exacerbate existing wage gaps. Moreover, if productivity growth outpaces wage growth, this could lead to higher income inequality, as capital tends to be more unevenly distributed across the population. As many middle-income countries continue to see high and/or rising income inequality, it is crucial to ensure that future productivity gains are shared equitably, which will in turn have a positive feedback effect on productivity growth.

III. Cooperation of the United Nations system with middle-income countries[1]

A. Activities of the United Nations system in middle-income countries and major accomplishments

25. The United Nations is actively engaged in development cooperation with middle-income countries in multiple areas, delivering real results, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change, the New Urban Agenda and national development programmes, utilizing a wide range of instruments, including provision of technical assistance, policy advice and capacity development. A survey of programme country Governments is being conducted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the second half of 2017 that will provide an up-to-date assessment of the scope, efficiency and relevance of the United Nations operational activities in programme countries, including middle-income countries, and the alignment of its activities with the development needs of the countries and the internationally agreed development goals. The results of the survey will be presented to the Economic and Social Council as part of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review.

26. According to the results of the earlier survey, conducted in 2015, the overwhelming majority of respondents agreed that the activities of the United Nations system were closely aligned with the respective country's development needs; at the same time, a number of priority areas for furthering development cooperation with the United Nations system were identified, namely, support in the areas of the environment, sustainable development, health, agriculture and rural development, as well as in economic growth and employment.

27. During the period under review (2015-2017), the United Nations has been providing active support to middle-income countries in a variety of areas. Some selected examples, provided by various United Nations organizations and reflecting only a small fraction of that support, are listed below, grouped by the important areas of cooperation.

[1] A comprehensive list of inputs from the United Nations system will be available from https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad (forthcoming).

28. The United Nations has actively engaged with middle-income countries in providing support for good governance, improving the quality of public administration, promoting human rights, achieving gender equality and developing social protection. For example, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has actively supported middle-income countries in the Western Balkans and in the Commonwealth of Independent States in strengthening their national policy and legislative frameworks and institutions, electoral processes and the legislative functions of national parliaments, and national anti-corruption prevention institutions, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia. UNDP, in cooperation with other organizations, has also worked on promoting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Armenia, Belarus and Turkmenistan. As part of its programme on promoting and protecting women migrant workers' labour and human rights through engaging with international and national human rights mechanisms to enhance accountability, which is funded by the European Union, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) has worked closely with Mexico, the Republic of Moldova and the Philippines to strengthen migration governance in line with the existing normative frameworks. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Women and a few other organizations are implementing a joint regional initiative to eliminate child marriage and align the age of marriage with international norms. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continued providing, upon request, technical assistance in terrorism prevention to several middle-income countries, and legislative services for the revision of anti-terrorism legislation were provided to several States, including Iraq and Sri Lanka.

29. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa prepared several analytical policy reports on important issues straddling the peace, security and development nexus to provide information about current and emerging challenges to Africa's development and national and international efforts aimed at addressing them. Those reports emphasized the need for a strengthened focus on the nexus between development, peace, security and human rights in United Nations activities to achieve an inclusive structural transformation, in particular, in middle-income countries in Africa.

30. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close cooperation with humanitarian and development partners, has addressed the spillover effects of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic on neighbouring Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. Owing to the speed, scale and complexity of refugee arrivals, UNHCR has adopted new operational strategies and systems to assist Governments with alleviating the consequent socioeconomic pressures. The prime example of this is the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, which is closely aligned with the Government-led national resilience programmes and operationalizes integrated humanitarian and development responses.

31. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported 77 middle-income countries in developing guidelines, protocols and standards for health-care workers for the delivery of high-quality sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and youth, and also assisted in gender-based violence prevention, protection and response and increased investments in marginalized adolescents and youth.

32. The United Nations has also actively supported the development of policies to improve inclusive and sustainable growth in middle-income countries. In the Philippines, UNDP commissioned poverty studies and dialogues that influenced the formulation of the country's long-term vision framework and the Philippine development plan 2017-2022. In Fiji, where the lack of access to financial services by Pacific islanders has been a major impediment to enhancing livelihood

opportunities and safety nets for women and youth, a joint programme by UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund supported innovative financial products and digital services to reach rural and underserved markets in six countries.

33. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has continued to carry out activities targeting inclusive and sustainable industrial development in middle-income countries, leading to the creation of jobs through industrial diversification and upgrading, and increased sustainable production and consumption using smart business models. The UNIDO Programme for Country Partnership is an innovative partnership model for accelerating inclusive and sustainable industrial development at the country level. In 2016, the pilot project under the Partnership was launched in Peru with a focus on quality and innovation, value chain development, sustainable industrial parks, industrial resource and energy efficiency, and renewable energy. In June 2017, the Partnership approach was expanded to Kyrgyzstan. To foster development along the new Silk Road economic belt, UNIDO is providing analytical and advisory inputs to middle-income countries in Central Asia on various aspects of business infrastructure.

34. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with middle-income countries to achieve sustainable development, while addressing critical challenges such as climate change, loss of biological diversity and land degradation. FAO is working with productive sector partners in China to mainstream environmental objectives into water and forest management investment programmes. FAO has supported an enabling environment for investment in the food system in Eastern and Central Europe and North Africa, by facilitating policy dialogue between government and key value chain actors. For example, FAO recently helped Ukraine to revise its food safety standards to boost dairy sector exports to the European Union and to explore new export opportunities.

35. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) continued to support middle-income countries in strengthening their existing communications systems, developing infrastructure to optimize the use of the system and developing and implementing adequate policy and regulation, in particular in switching from analogue to digital television.

36. In the area of mainstreaming support to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, the United Nations system has fostered and promoted the exchange of knowledge and technical know-how between middle-income countries. In 2016, UNDP adopted its first corporate strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation, which was developed in consultation with several Member States. UNDP continues to facilitate exchanges of the extensive knowledge on poverty eradication and sustainable development, in particular through its global development solutions exchange system, called "SSMart for SDGs", launched in 2016.

37. Among the regional commissions, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) works with middle-income member countries in the region to support deeper intraregional trade and investment in the region and to reaffirm the primacy of the multilateral trading system. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) assists middle-income countries in its region to reap the benefits of international trade through capacity-building activities on trade facilitation. The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia, a joint programme of ESCAP and ECE, serves as a platform to facilitate economic cooperation among Afghanistan (a least developed country), Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

38. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has been supporting 54 African countries, including 26 middle-income countries, in

their negotiations to establish the Continental Free Trade Area, a typical example of South-South cooperation, which was officially launched in June 2015.

39. In 2015, UNFPA established a South-South project with the main objectives of mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation and proposing innovative alliances with developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, aiming in particular to enable the exchange of evidence-based policies and strategies to harness the benefits of the demographic dividend and develop policy and regulatory frameworks related to universal access to sexual and reproductive health. The United Nations System Staff College has been active in designing and organizing learning, training and knowledge management on global partnerships, of which South-South and triangular cooperation form an integral part. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the Staff College have partnered to build the capacity of the main actors in two regions (the Arab States, and Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States) towards a common understanding of the theory and practice of such cooperation.

40. In the area of support and assessment of national priorities, including formulation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies and other development plans and policy documents, UNIDO has recently adopted several country programmes in middle-income countries, including in Cuba (2016-2020), targeting improvement of the business environment and sustainability and of industrial competitiveness and the attraction of foreign investment. The country programme for 2016-2020 for El Salvador is focused on two main components: enhancing industrial policy implementation by fostering improved performance in selected industrial value chains, and innovative approaches for an efficient use of resources and cleaner industrial production. In Africa, UNIDO is channelling efforts towards mitigating inequalities by aligning its work with the various international agendas and is also focusing on attracting foreign investment and promoting best technologies.

41. UNCTAD has supported middle-income countries in their efforts to formulate and implement national sustainable development strategies through national trade policy framework reviews, some of which include a services policy review conducted at the same time. In the period 2015-2016, trade policy framework reviews were conducted for Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Namibia, Tunisia, Panama and Zambia. UNCTAD also conducted several services policy reviews to assist middle-income countries in assessing their services economy and trade in order to develop competitive productive capabilities in the services sector and to better engage in international trade negotiations. It also supports middle-income countries in their process of accession to the World Trade Organization.

42. In Asia, ESCAP supports national Governments in determining national development priorities and to formulate national development plans. The 2016 *Asia-Pacific Countries with Special Needs Development Report: Adapting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the National Level* presented a unique analytical framework to determine national development priorities to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The report presented computations of capacity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals for Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Fiji. In the Pacific, ESCAP provided technical support to Kiribati to prepare its development plan for 2016-2019. In India, ESCAP collaborated with the United Nations country team to provide strategic, evidence-based analysis and policy support to transition to and jump-start the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. ESCAP has provided support for the formulation and implementation of national strategies and key policy documents, such as the 2016 national policy for women and national guidelines on

disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction, in addition to supporting the development of road maps to advance gender equality and women's empowerment, in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

43. UNFPA is actively supporting brokerage of expertise, convening of partners and advocacy for strengthening health systems and providing support for monitoring of international norms, standards and agreements. UNFPA is monitoring and using both the income ratio of the poorest to richest quintiles of the population and the skilled birth attendance rate for the poorest quintile of the population to make informed decisions on resource allocation and targeted intervention.

44. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2016-2021 strategy towards the Sustainable Development Goals target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 recognizes the importance of middle-income countries and the unique challenges they face. Confronted with the reality that countries entering middle-income status may not be able to access the external funding channels previously available to them for their HIV programmes, UNAIDS and other key stakeholders have developed guiding principles for the development of compacts between country government departments or representatives and donors.

45. The World Health Organization (WHO) plays an active role in supporting middle-income countries in achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. The technical cooperation activities of WHO are defined in the country cooperation strategies. In Europe, WHO uses an alternative tool, called a biennial collaborative agreement, for collaboration with countries. The support WHO has provided to countries has evolved from direct operational support towards upstream policy advice on implementing agreements and conventions agreed by the WHO governing bodies and WHO offices at the subregional, regional and headquarters levels.

46. The World Food Programme (WFP) new strategic plan for the period 2017-2020 outlines how WFP will operationalize actions to support national Governments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals at the country level. Through five-year country strategic plans, which are based on country-owned, national zero-hunger strategic reviews, WFP identifies the national targets under the Goals that it is well-placed to support. WFP operations at the country level support emergency preparedness and response and address residual and unequally distributed food insecurity, urban hunger and the double burden of malnutrition.

47. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is working closely with middle-income countries in all regions, supporting their sustainable development strategies in response to the 2030 Agenda, promoting an integrated approach for environmental sustainability in planning and implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, UNEP works closely with 32 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and is implementing its programme of work jointly with Governments to catalyse a transition towards a low carbon, low-emission, resource-efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks.

48. Support to middle-income countries has been provided in collecting quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to monitor progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In particular, ECE has assisted middle-income countries in Europe to effectively implement international standards. ECE is preparing guidelines for national reporting mechanisms, which will help countries to provide information on Sustainable Development Goal indicators, and will also develop a generic template that will help countries to produce national plans for statistics related to the Goals. ESCAP has supported Governments in Asia and the

Pacific to establish national targets; the Asia-Pacific Economic Statistics Week, instituted in 2016, was organized in 2017 on the theme of "Strengthening economic statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals". The first subregional workshop, on data and statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals, held in India, facilitated sharing of information and results from national initiatives to integrate the Goals into development plans and mapping of Goal indicators and data availability. UNFPA provided support in collecting and using quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data, which is the foremost support provided for conducting censuses, including rounds of censuses in 2010 and 2020, and also helped to establish and expand civil registration and vital statistics systems, conduct demographic and health surveys and locate and use alternative and non-traditional sources of data, including remote sensing and big data.

49. In 2016, UN-Women launched a new flagship programme initiative on "Making every woman and girl count", aiming at a radical shift in the availability, accessibility and use of quality data on key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment. UN-Women also assisted in organizing an international event, held in Bogota from 22 to 24 March 2017, to strengthen the capacities of the national statistical systems of the Andean subregion to produce the information required for reporting of Sustainable Development Goal global indicators and the design of public policies to achieve the Goals by 2030.

50. Middle-income countries are benefiting from the support provided by the United Nations in addressing the consequences of climate change and effective investment for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sectors. In the Philippines, UNDP, to protect the incomes of farmers from shocks resulting from natural calamities, introduced a weather index-based climate insurance product that provides for claims to be paid less than 10 days after a disaster. Through a three-year regional project, ESCAP is providing technical and advisory services for the development of innovative climate change financing instruments. ESCAP is jointly implementing a project with ECE in Mongolia on strengthening institutional capacities for developing environmental performance reviews and the sustainability outlook, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, to develop national pathways for Mongolia to implement the 2030 Agenda and to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and its national biodiversity strategy and action plans.

51. FAO helps the countries to utilize opportunities of using dedicated climate funds in addressing vulnerabilities to climate change. FAO engaged with the Government of Paraguay in preparation of an investment project under the Green Climate Fund. FAO is also discussing with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration the possibility to jointly develop a regional investment programme to address climate adaptation needs related to agriculture in Central America.

B. Engagement of international financial institutions in middle-income countries

52. Middle-income countries are the largest segment of clients of the World Bank Group: 109 of the 189 member countries. In its 2017 document entitled "Forward look: a vision for the World Bank Group in 2030 — progress and challenges", the Group committed to engage with middle-income countries, support them in economic transformation, identify drivers of growth, promote policies to reduce inequality, assist with financial crises and address global public goods. The World Bank Group has extended a total of $62.6 billion to 78 middle-income countries

through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association in the past two years.[4]

53. The World Bank Group undertakes a systematic country diagnostic for each developing country, including the upper-middle-income countries, to assess how it can best achieve its twin goals of eradicating extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The diagnostic frames the engagement of the Group with the upper-middle-income countries. The Group has helped middle-income countries to incentivize increased private capital flows through guarantees for corporate investors and support for macroeconomic stability, appropriate legal frameworks, a resilient financial sector and a robust business environment. The Group invests in infrastructure, sustainable energy, improved urban services and strengthened connectivity to provide an enabling environment for capital inflows, and it either invests its own capital or provides political and credit risk insurance products to incentivize private investment.

54. A new World Bank Group initiative, the cascade approach, aims to increase commercial finance for development in middle-income countries by identifying bottlenecks to commercial finance and providing support to address those constraints. The Group has also helped middle-income countries on low-emission development strategies, energy efficiency and green growth, including renewable energy development, energy security, the retrofit of buildings to ensure energy efficiency and access to solar-powered electricity. It also supports emission-trading schemes for air pollutants, urban air quality management, municipal greenhouse gas emissions management, carbon market initiatives, greening approaches to transportation and structuring public-private partnerships on renewable energy.

55. The Group is supporting middle-income countries' health-care systems in addressing costlier non-communicable diseases. Through lending, performance-based incentives have been introduced to encourage primary health-care providers to focus on prevention, early detection and control, thus helping to pre-empt expensive treatment. Lending also supports inter-modal transportation systems, sustainable municipal transportation finance, slum upgrading, low-income housing, urban land management, urban climate adaptation and municipal finance.

56. In working with conflict-afflicted middle-income countries, the World Bank Group has emphasized underserved urban communities and slums, youth employment, preventing violence, community policing, support for displaced and refugee communities and peace processes. An example is its engagement with regard to the Global Concessional Financing Facility, which provides development support to middle-income countries affected by refugee crises around the world.

57. IMF continues to work closely with middle-income economies to ensure macroeconomic stability, promote international trade and support high employment growth and sustainable economic development. In 2016, IMF implemented several internal reforms, most notably on quotas. Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation are now among the 10 largest members of IMF and more than 6 per cent of quota shares were shifted to emerging market economies and developing countries. Reform of the international monetary system is a policy priority for IMF, in particular strengthening the global financial safety net to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities associated with emerging economies integrating into the global economy.

58. With regard to surveillance of the economic and financial policies of its members, IMF has integrated risk analysis into its operations and has included

[4] This commitment excludes regional projects, the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. Data as at 19 June 2017.

analysis of spillovers from one country to another in the *World Economic Outlook*. It introduced macrofinancial surveillance for pilot economies in 2015 and will mainstream this initiative for all members in 2017 and 2018. It has also broadened its work on matters that are relevant to middle-income countries, including approaches to macrostructural issues, causes of the global productivity slowdown, revenue mobilization and international tax issues, policies to deal with capital flows and enhanced coverage and knowledge-sharing on gender and inequality issues. Regarding its lending activities, IMF had financing arrangements in place with 23 middle-income economies in mid-June 2017, with total financial commitments of approximately $165 billion. Concessional financing commitments with a zero interest rate from the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust are in place with five middle-income countries that are eligible for such financing (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Grenada, the Republic of Moldova and Sao Tome and Principe).

59. One of the key areas of the work of IMF with all its members, upon request, is capacity development in fiscal, monetary, financial, statistical and legal areas, which has been growing over the past few years. The amount of staff time going to the middle-income countries was nearly equal to the staff time for low-income countries in 2016. Some examples include holding workshops with the Government of Ghana on revenue forecasting for natural resources revenue, and supporting the revenue department of Grenada to implement reforms that include effective enforcement actions and strengthening managerial capacity. Technical assistance on monetary and financial issues in middle-income economies includes advice on banking supervision, bank resolution and crisis prevention to support the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank; assistance to Paraguay centred on implementing risk-based supervision and implementing inflation targeting; and assistance to Ukraine aimed at enhancing bank supervision, the foreign exchange market, domestic debt issuance, monetary policy and the structure of the central bank.

60. The largest single capacity development project of IMF on statistics is the enhanced data dissemination initiative. Results of the project include surveys of new private capital flows, leading to improvements in statistics related to the external sector and updating the base year for the national accounts.

61. IMF continues to receive requests for technical assistance on anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism and continues to provide legal capacity development for financial and fiscal law, tax law, corporate and household insolvency and claims enforcement.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

62. Accounting for 70 per cent of the world population and one third of global GDP, and being home to 73 per cent of the world's poor people, middle-income countries are a widely diverse group by population, size and income level. This group includes the most dynamic economies in the world, but also some of the least developed countries.

63. Middle-income countries in the past played a pivotal role in the global progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. For example, as the world successfully achieved the target set in Goal 1 by reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015, middle-income countries contributed more than 95 per cent of the global poverty reduction. Looking forward, middle-income countries remain crucial for the global efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

64. However, middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals along economic, social and environmental dimensions. Although economic growth for this group as a whole remains the fastest among all country groups in the world, a majority of middle-income countries, including some large economies, have witnessed substantial economic deceleration, or even recession, in the past decade. A particular concern is the widespread stagnation or decline in productivity growth among middle-income countries, heightening the risks of falling into the so-called middle-income trap and slowing or even reversing progress towards eradicating poverty. High inequality, or even a rise in inequality, remains pervasive in middle-income countries, even in those economies with high economic growth. Meanwhile, these countries are facing daunting challenges for sustainably managing the environment and natural resources, reducing pollution and combating global climate change.

65. Moreover, the overall international economic environment, which to a large extent benefited development in many middle-income countries in the period from the 1980s to the early 2000s, has recently become less conducive: international trade flows are sluggish, along with a diminishing pace of expansion of global value chains; capital inflows remain below the levels reached a decade ago; rising discontent with the uneven distribution of the burdens and gains of globalization has fuelled more protectionist and inward-looking policies in some major economies; and international commitments to global policy coordination appear to be waning, particularly in the areas of international trade, immigration, development aid and climate targets.

66. Many middle-income countries have indeed already adopted various policy measures to address these and other challenges as part of their overall efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. The national efforts can be further enhanced through better and more focused cooperation with the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other development partners.

67. The United Nations development system is actively engaged in development cooperation with middle-income countries in multiple areas, such as providing support for good governance, improving the quality of public administration, promoting human rights, achieving gender equality and developing social protection; supporting the development of policies to improve inclusive and sustainable growth; mainstreaming support to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; providing support and assessment of national priorities, including formulation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies and other development plans and policy documents; collecting quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data in order to monitor the progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; and addressing the consequences of climate change and promoting effective investments for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, the World Bank Group has extended a total of $62.6 billion to 78 middle-income countries through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association in the past two years, supporting middle-income countries in economic transformation, promoting policies to reduce inequality, assisting with financial crises and addressing problems related to the global public goods. IMF raised quotas for some middle-income countries in 2016 and continues to work closely with middle-income countries to ensure macroeconomic stability, promote international trade and support high employment growth and sustainable economic development.

68. Despite these achievements, the universal, ambitious and transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda and the new challenges the world is facing call for a significant

strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations development system and middle-income countries, including improving efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the ways in which the United Nations development system is engaged in middle-income countries. In this regard, the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review (see General Assembly resolution 71/243) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" (A/72/124-E/2018/3) have provided guiding principles. For instance, the three principles set out by the Secretary-General in his report (reinforcing national ownership and leadership; ensuring country-contextual responses rather than a one size fits all approach; and making country-level delivery for all the litmus test for success) are important for guiding improvement in the cooperation between the United Nations development system and middle-income countries.

69. The United Nations development system, as well as the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders, should ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies. A coherent and comprehensive approach is needed towards individual countries.

70. Many middle-income countries, including upper-middle-income countries, continue to receive financing on concessional terms from different multilateral financial institutions. Official development assistance and other forms of concessional financing are still important for many of these countries and have a role to play in achieving targeted results, so as to meet the specific needs of these countries. Adequate provision of development finance, especially to the countries in the lower-middle-income range, remains crucial for their progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Special development cooperation strategies are also needed for middle-income countries afflicted by armed conflict, as well as for the affected neighbouring countries.

71. As reiterated in the previous reports on middle-income countries, it is imperative to ensure that enhancing development cooperation with these countries does not undermine or crowd out in any way the assistance provided to low-income countries, especially the least developed countries, either by limiting the available financial resources or by diverting activities and provision of advice. Moreover, development cooperation with middle-income countries should create positive synergies for other developing countries, for example through trade and investment channels and through sharing of good practices, in particular within the context of South-South cooperation.

72. There is a consensus that country classifications based on per capita income criteria do not effectively reflect the complex nature of development challenges and do not constitute a sufficient basis for determining comprehensive strategies to meet the development needs of these countries. The experience of the Committee for Development Policy in defining the criteria for the categorization and graduation of the least developed countries could be used as a good reference for classifying middle-income countries according to a more appropriate set of multidimensional measures of economic, social and environmental progress, such as multidimensional poverty indices, human development indices and indices for economic and environmental vulnerability. Concrete progress towards developing such a classification scheme for the United Nations system will require a clear mandate from the Member States.

73. Strengthening United Nations development cooperation with middle-income countries, including the necessary reforms in the ways in which the United Nations

development system engages in middle-income countries, would also require middle-income countries to further forge among themselves a consensus on the vision of a comprehensive long-term strategy of the United Nations development system towards these countries. The establishment of the Like-minded Group of Supporters of Middle-Income Countries in 2016 has created an additional opportunity and a platform for this purpose. Closer consultation of the United Nations development system with this Group is encouraged.